THE DAILY GAZETTE.
PUBLISHED BY
Penniman, Reed & Co.,
No. 86 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.
TERMS:
PER YEAR, BY MAIL.....$8.00.
PER WEEK, SERVED BY CARRIER.....15.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866.

A communication in another column, signed W., will well repay perusal. For such veteran laborers in the cause of right and truth and of human rights, the downfall of slavery must be a subject of profound gratulation. For such the miserable subserviency of the chief magistrate to the whilom slaveocracy is equally humiliating and mortifying. It is interesting to all to read the opinions and thoughts of such men as W.; they have the right ring.

In the northeastern counties the Democrats have hired agents and are sending them systematically from township to township, organizing "Johnson and Clymer Clubs." No trouble is experienced by these agents in obtaining an abundance of names. All the Democrats' sign readily, in the hope of getting possession of the federal offices as soon as Congress adjourns. We do not hear of a respectable omnibus load of Republicans who are seduced into the movement, even including the whole staff of placemen.

Through the gross carelessness or stupidity of the Washington agent of the Associated Press, we, in common with all journals depending upon that source for telegraphic news, were led into a grave error on the 15th inst. It was in putting the speech of Senator Grimes, upon the Tariff bill, into the mouth of Senator Fessenden. Knowing the consistency of the latter gentleman upon that vital question, his strong and favorable views of home protection, and his earnest and assiduous labors to put through the Tariff bill, the speech alluded to placed him in an awkward position with his friends, and sounded very strange to the careful reader. Mr. Grimes made the speech accredited by the telegraphic reporter to Mr. Fessenden, and he alone should have received the credit due. We observe that some of the anti-tariff journals are making capital of the blunder, claiming Mr. Fessenden as a convert to the free trade policy. This leads us to believe that the gross error may have been intentional, and not the result of stupidity. The circumstance is worthy of rigid inquiry by the officers of the Associated Press.

We are curious to know how the news of the Austrian defeat was received by its German allies. If the great Austrian army could not resist the Prussian arms, the hope of the minor allies is reduced to nothing, and they will do anything but fight. Nor, indeed, are they in a condition to do so. In spite of great sums raised and spent for military efficiency, the armies of the smaller States are in a dreadful condition. When the Hanoverian army left Hanover, they forgot everything. Citizens had to carry the forgotten articles to the cars, and even when they wanted to fight they had no powder. When the Hessian army retreated before the Prussians, not a single gun was charged with a ball, and no balls were to be had in spite of efforts. Hesse Darmstadt is in a similar condition, and although Bavaria is somewhat better prepared, her troops are not at all anxious to fight. They abuse Bismark and the Prussians, but they are not at all inclined to fight. Nor will they, but every State will make its peace with Prussia as best it can. If Napoleon's intentions are honest and his efforts successful, a general peace may soon take place, and again prove the maxim of Grant, that, in order to conquer the enemy, you must continue to hammer him until he gives up. We should not wonder if the Prussian General learned a lesson from our great leader.

Another name has been put forward for the honor of representing Pennsylvania in the United States Senate. A correspondent of the Franklin *Repository* urges the election of Colonel W. B. Thomas, Collector of the Philadelphia port, and says:

Colonel Thomas is no new recruit in the Republican ranks, but has always been an ardent anti-slavery man, voting for John P. Hale in 1852, and for all the Republican candidates since that date. In each of the years of '62, '63, and '64, at periods when the National cause looked gloomy, and when the Government was in pressing need of troops, Colonel Thomas raised regiments for one hundred days service, and placed himself in each instance at their head. These troops answered all the purposes of veteran soldiers, by relieving others of longer service, while Colonel Thomas was charged with the execution of important orders, and the discharge of delicate duties at prominent posts where he was in command. Several of the companies in these regiments Col. Thomas equipped out of his private means, at an expense of $7,000, and he spent his whole salary as Collector of the Port, on patriotic objects during the war. In addition to this, by the faithlessness of his cashier, in the Custom House, during his absence in the army, he suffered a loss of eighty thousand dollars, in making the defalcation of that officer good to the United States. Verily it cannot be said Col. Thomas has grown fat on the spoils of office, nor was enriched by the misfortunes of his country, but he displayed unselfish patriotism that other public men might have imitated.

Col. Thomas, besides possessing business qualifications of the highest order, is a gentleman of excellent practical common sense, a forcible public speaker, and sustains a spotless moral character combined with the sternest integrity. As a business man he would be a most valuable acquisition to the U. S. Senate, and he would sustain the great interests of this city and State, as well as the principles of the Republican party, with unswerving fidelity.

GENERAL NEWS.

—James M. Mason is at Niagara, with his family.

—Juvenile "tilt-tapping" is quite popular in Cincinnati.

—Mr. John Walker, of Columbus, Ga., died from the effects of a rat's bite.

—General Grant has again been arrested and fined for fast driving in Washington.

—It is stated that the rebels at Gallatin, Tennessee, hauled down the stars and stripes, on the Fourth.

Mrs. Charlotte Corey killed herself and child by taking poison, a few days ago in St. Louis. Cause, no pleasure in life.

—John G. Saxe says it is not necessary to be a profligate, a mendicant, or predisposed to pulmonary consumption, to be a poet.

—"Husband," said an exasperated wife, "I can't express my detestation of your conduct." "Well, dear, I am very glad you can't," was the cool reply.

—Mr. John Bixler, of Beaver, Ohio, recently died leaving a widow twelve years and a child nearly six months old. She is the youngest widow in America.

—Among the finery displayed by an aristocratic wedding party in Paris lately was a small parasol, the extremity of which was tipped with an emerald worth $30,000.

—The Smith family have had 49 members in Congress, while the Johnsons number 29, the Browns 26, the Whites 22, the Thompsons 31, the Jones 20, the Wilsons 30, the Millers 18, the Mootes 18 and the Taylors 15. Of the 253 members in both Houses, 70 were born in New England, 40 in New York, while the remainder are about equally divided between the Middle and Western States, except two born in Ireland, one in Scotland, one in Bavaria, and one in Canada.

CITY ITEMS.

If You

Would be free from Corns and Bunions, buy at No. 60 Fifth street.

Made on Patent Last

And warranted to last a long time—the Shoes at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Corns and Bunions.

The Shoes sold at the Opera House Shoe Store are sure preventatives of these pests.

Invoice Received

Of over 1,000 pair of English Brogans. Will be in store in a few days and will be sold cheap, at the Opera House Shoe Store.

Lubin's Cocoanut Cream

For the hair. It has no equal for promoting the growth of hair. For sale at Fulton's Drug Store, corner Fifth and Smithfield streets.

Left on Sale.

A splendid Rosewood Piano, of a celebrated make, full seven-octave, and handsomely finished, price very low, at Gardiner's great Boot and Shoe House, No. 60 Fifth street.

We Notice That

Fleming, druggist, No. 81 Market street, in addition to his large stock of drugs and patent medicines, has added the finest qualities of English and Scotch ales, porter and brown stout. As it has been extremely difficult to procure these articles in this city, we mention this matter for the benefit of our invalid readers. Fleming also keeps a very select stock of pure liquors for medical purposes.

Refrigerators, Ice Chests.

Four and five minute Cream Freezers, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Water Filters, Meat Safes, Bath Tubs, and a full line of goods generally, suitable for the heated term. Our stock is the largest, our variety the best, and our prices the lowest to be found anywhere west of the mountains. Call and see, at 124 Wood street, south side, five doors above Fifth St.

W. W. Bradshaw.

Iron—Phosphorus—Calisaya.

The Three best known tonics skillfully and elegantly combined in an amber-colored cordial, beautifully transparent to the eye, pleasant to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, in Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark.

Each pint contains one ounce of Royal Calisaya Bark, and each teaspoonful contains one grain of iron. Samples furnished free to the profession. Caswell, Mack & Co.,

Sole Manufacturers, N. Y.

For sale at wholesale in Pittsburgh by R. E Sellers & Co. At retail by all Druggists. mh22Td&w6m

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters—A Hundred Cures in One.

Not the least striking merit of Hostetter's Celebrated Bitters is the wide scope of their operation as a preventative and remedial preparation. As a *protective medicine* they ward off all the diseases—and their name is legion—that originate in unwholesome air, impure water, exhausting heat, or other local and climatic causes. This alone would be sufficient to secure for any corrective and alterative medicine a world-wide and undying celebrity. But Hostetter's great Specific has a hundred other claims to the confidence and high consideration of the public. In Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Chills and Fever, Bilious Remittent Fevers, Cholera Morbus, Cramps, Colic, Constipation, General Debility, Premature Decay, Female Irregularities, Constitutional Weakness, Sea Sickness, Diarrhea, Dysentary, Flatulency, Vertigo, Fainting Fits, Hysterics, and all complaints proceeding from imperfect Digestion, and a disordered condition of the liver and bowels, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are the most powerful, speedy, harmless and agreeable of all remedies advertised by the press or administered in family practice.

Hostetter's Bitters

Are sold wholesale and retail at very low rates at Fleming's Drug and Patent Medicine Depot, No. 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond and Market, near Fourth street.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

Cholera and Coup de Soliel—Warrant Issued for Sunday Mercury Editors—General Grant and Staff—Billiard Tournament—Firemen Going to Paris.

New York, July 16.—District Attorney Morris, of Kings county, has issued a warrant for the arrest of the editors of the *Sunday Mercury*. An officer to-day could not find either the editors or proprietors.

Two cholera cases and three cases of sun stroke are reported in this city to-day.

Lieutenant General Grant and staff are at the Metropolitan.

The Firemen's Association have voted to take forty men and an elegant steam fire engine to Paris on the opening of the exhibition.

The competition in billiard champions to-day is voted to hold the first annual tournament in New York in September.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Sailing of Armed Men for Sonora, Mexico—Mining Suit Settled—Shock of an Earthquake.

San Francisco, July 14.—The bark Keoka sailed on Saturday ostensibly for Colorado, but really for Sonora, Mexico. After getting outside she received one hundred and forty-seven disbanded California soldiers, well armed, and with plenty of ammunition and money. They were commanded by Captain J. Burney, who has a commission of Brigadier General in the Liberal army.

In the suit of Lowe vs. The Crown Point Mining Company, the parties settled the matter for $85,000.

A severe shock of an earthquake was felt at Sacramento and Rockton last night, but was hardly perceptible here.

FROM OMAHA.

Steamboat Arrival with Passengers and Gold Dust—Indian Treaties Concluded.

Omaha, June 16.—The steamer Lillie Martin, from Fort Benton on July 1st, arrived to-day, with a full load of passengers, and four thousand five hundred ounces of gold dust.

The Government fleet was three hundred miles above Fort Union. No hostile Indians had been seen since leaving Benton.

The river was falling fast at Benton, but rising from the mouth of the Yellow Stone to Omaha.

Ship Burned at Sea.

San Francisco, Cal., July 14.—A Victoria dispatch, dated yesterday, announces the arrival of the bark Evelyn Wood, from London, and ship Mohawk, from Gravesend, with wire for the Russian-American Telegraph.

Honolulu advices report that the clipper ship Hornet, Capt. Mitchell, from New York for San Francisco, was burned at sea May 24, in lat. 2 north, long. 153 west. The Captain and twelve of the crew and two passengers, named Ferguson and Lander, arrived at San Pataccose after being forty-three days in a long boat. Two other boats are yet out, containing the first and second mate, and about twenty others. The boats kept company for nineteen days and then parted from one another. The ship carried a large quantity of kerosene, and burned rapidly.

Public Funds in Various Depositaries.

Washington, July 16.—The following is the amount of public funds in various United States depositaries, in May last, as officially furnished to the Committee on Banking and Currency: In the United States treasury and sub-treasuries, $193,827,578; in National banks, $36,766,799—total, $230,594,108. Of the above there was to the credit of the United States treasury, $192,077,999; do. disbursing officers, $46,515,170—total, $2,406,351,699, distributed as follows: In the hands of assistant treasurers, $263,592,640; do. to credit of disbursing officers, $30,254,931—total, $193,827,575; in National banks, to credit of treasurer, $25,565,590; in National banks, to credit of disbursing officers, $18,200,279—total, $46,765,594.

Virginia Democrats and the Philadelphia Convention.

Richmond, July 16.—About twenty gentlemen, members of the State Executive Committee of the Breckinridge, Bell and Douglas parties of 1860, met to-day, and adopted a resolution declaring that the people of Virginia ought to be represented in the Conservative Convention at Philadelphia. A committee of five was appointed to report business for a meeting to be held on Wednesday next.

Ohio Democratic Delegates to Philadelphia Convention.

Columbus, O., July 15.—The Ohio Democratic State Executive Committee to-day appointed William Allen, George H. Pendleton, George W. Morgan and M. R. Willett, delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention.

Internal Revenue Decision.

Washington, July 16.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided not to collect the tax of ten per cent. upon notes of State banks, imposed by the act of March 3d, 1865, after July 1, 1866, although that clause is not repealed until the new law goes into effect on the 1st of August.

Arrival from Europe.

New York, July 16.—The steamer Marathon has arrived. News anticipated. She reports that at 10:30 P. M., on the 6th inst., she exchanged signals with the Great Eastern ten miles southeast of Lasteud. The Marathon saw three icebergs six miles east of Cape Race.

New York Bank Statement.

New York, July 16.—The bank statement shows an increase in Loans of $1,508,601; do Specie, $2,586,418; do Circulation, $307,542; do Deposits, $1,266,427; decrease of Legal Tenders, $3,509,661.

SECOND EDITION.

FOUR O'CLOCK, A. M.

VERY LATEST TELEGRAMS.

THE EUROPEAN WAR.

Success of the Prussians Due to the Superiority of their Arms.

THE PIRATE ALABAMA QUESTION.

The Result of the International Sculling Match Repeated---Hamill Beaten.

New York, July 16.—Detailed accounts of the fighting in Germany, contained in the correspondence of the English papers, attribute the remarkable success of the Prussians to the superiority of their arms. The needle gun, in particular, is mentioned as having been very effective. A military correspondent, who saw the fighting at Padoli, says that the Austrians who fell under the fire of the infantry were compared to the Prussians six to one.

Prof. Goldwin Smith, in a letter to the London *Daily News* of July 4th, suggests that considering the admirable way in which the American's have behaved about the Fenian invasion of Canada, the present would be a proper time to consent to an inquiry on the Alabama question. What the Americans demand, says the professor, is a fair inquiry into a case in which they believe they suffered wrong, such an inquiry as honor need not refuse and as the most punctilious on the contrary would count for its own vindication.

Queen Victoria was to hold a council on the 5th to organize the new Derby cabinet. A settlement of the programme of the new Ministry was not expected to be made in Parliament until the 9th.

The second boat race between Hamill, the American, and Kelly, the Englishman, on the Tyne, took place on the 5th and again resulted in an easy victory for Kelly.

It was reported that Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton is to be raised to a Peerage.

London Money Market.—Funds were buoyant under peace prospects. The discount market was unchanged; the bank rate remained at 10d.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

THE PRESIDENT VETOES THE FREEDMEN'S BUREAU BILL.

The Bill Passed Over the Veto by both Houses, and is Therefore a Law.

Washington, July 16, 1866.

SENATE.

On motion of Mr. Clark it was ordered that the Senate hold an evening session to-morrow for the consideration of bills from the Committee on Claims.

Mr. Sumner, from the Select Committee on Coinage and Weights and Measures, reported favorably a number of bills, all without amendments.

The Senate bill authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at Quincy, with the House amendments authorizing the construction of bridges at Prairie du Chien, Keokuk, Winona and Dubuque was announced from the House. It was referred.

The bill for the speedy completion of the Northern Pacific railroad was taken up as the unfinished business of Saturday.

Mr. Howard took the floor in reply to Mr. Sherman's argument on Saturday last against the bill. Mr. Sherman's principal objection was that the Northern Pacific road was to be a rival line to the Union Pacific. He (Howard) did not so regard it. There was a space of not less than six hundred and twenty-five miles between the two lines. The only rivalry that could possibly exist between them was a rivalry for the East Indies. The second objection of Mr. Sherman was that to give one hundred and twenty-six millions of dollars to the company without security. He (Howard) could not see upon what this statement was based.

Mr. Sherman said he got the data from the bill itself. By actual computation, the exact amount was $121,571,070.

Mr. Howard said that the estimate was upon the assumption that the government would have to pay interest upon the stock for twenty years, and receive nothing in return. That was not a fair estimate. The company would be compelled to pay the government whatever they received for lands lying on the south side of the road.

Mr. Sherman spoke against the bill, elaborating the points made by him on Saturday.

Mr. McDougal spoke in favor of the bill.

Mr. Morgan hoped the bill would be recommitted to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad.

The debate was further continued by Messrs. Williams, Craigin, Ramsey, Salisbury and Fessenden.

Pending the discussion, the Clerk of the Senate announced the action of the House on the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. Wilson moved that the Senate postpone the Pacific Railroad bill, and proceed to the consideration of the bill returned by the President.

Mr. Johnson asked if it was desired to have action on the veto to-day.

Mr. Wilson said it was.

Mr. Johnson—I have not seen the message.

Mr. Sumner—It can be read.

Mr. Johnson said he would object to the consideration of the bill to-day.

The motion to postpone the Pacific Railroad bill prevailed, and the veto message was read.

The Chair stated the question to be: Shall the bill pass, the objection of the President notwithstanding?

Mr. Johnson moved to postpone the further consideration of the bill until to-morrow, which was disagreed to, yeas 15, nays 31.

Mr. Hendricks took to floor in opposition to the vetoed bill. He discussed the bill at some length, characterizing it as unwarranted and unconstitutional. He did not believe in public or private appropriations, but if Congress persisted in this kind of legislature, if burdens were to be imposed for the objects proposed in this bill, a party would seek for office on a platform of economy and reform. He believed there were those in the North who would like to see that portion of the debt which accrued for the support of the negroes wiped off the face of the earth.

The vote was then taken on the question, shall the bill be passed, the President's objections notwithstanding? It resulted as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Chandler, Clark, Conners, Craigin, Caswell, Edmunds, Fessenden, Foster, Grimes, Harris, Henderson, Howard, Howe, Kirkwood, Lowe, Morgan, Morrill, Norton, Poland, Ramsey, Sherman, Sprague, Stewart, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wiley, Williams, Wilson and Yates—27.

Nays—Messrs Buckalew, Davis, Doolittle, Guthrie, Hendricks, Johnson, McDougal, Nesmith, Norton, Riddle, Saulsbury and Van Winkle—12.

Absent—Cowan, Dixon and Wright—3.

The Chairman in announcing the vote, said that the bill having received a two-thirds vote in both Houses, it became a law notwithstanding the objections of the President.

The Senate, at 5:30, adjourned, the pending business being the Pacific Railroad bill, put aside to consider the veto.

HOUSE.

Under call for bills and joint resolutions, the following was introduced, read twice and referred to the Committee on Public Lands: By Mr. Perry, a bill amendatory of the exemption and homestead laws; by Mr. Donnelly, one making a grant of lands to the State of Minnesota, to aid in the construction of a branch of railroad from the waters of Lake Superior to the British Provinces; by Mr. Henderson, one ceding public lands to several States in which they be.

The following joint resolution, introduced by Mr. Raymond on the 2d of April, and which then went over under the rule, came up for consideration, and was read three times and passed:

Resolved, That a commission of five persons be appointed by the President of the United States to consider the expediency of such reliable means of transportation between the Western states and the Atlantic seaboard, and submit some plan either by law or treaty therefor, as to the commission may seem best, providing for said necessity, should it be found to exist; provided that said commissioners shall receive no pecuniary compensation, and no payment of any kind, except for such traveling expenses as they may actually incur in discharging the duties imposed upon them by this resolution.

Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill exempting pensions from Internal Revenue tax, which was read thrice and passed.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Secretary of War to furnish the House with copies of the opinions given by the law members of the so-called Confederate States to Jefferson Davis, at or about the time of the negotiations preceding the surrender of Johnston to General Sherman, concerning the effect of such surrender on the political rights of the people then in rebellion against the United States, and other papers on the subject.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the debts and obligations of the Government should be held sacred, and especially upon as have been solemnly recognized by law as just, and their payment provided for by appropriation and collection of such fund for that purpose as Congress may deem best; provided, whether they be for partial compensation to loyal men for slaves, taken and used, or lost, or otherwise destroyed by forces employed in the military service of the Government, or for other property, should be discountenanced and condemned by all loyal men, and by every department of the Government.

The House refused to second the previous question, and Mr. Farnsworth rose to debate the resolution, which would cause it to go over.

Mr. Niblock in order to get a vote on the resolution, moved to lay it on the table, and called the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were taken, and resulted, yeas 84, nays 32; so the resolution was laid on the table.

The Speaker presented the executive communication as follows: From the Secretary of War, with papers in the case of Dorance Atwater, which were referred to a Select Committee on the subject. From the same, with a report of all brevet ranks conferred on officers of the Regular army, since April 15th, 1865, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. From the Secretary of the Interior, with the report of the Commissioner General of the Land Office, in reference to public lands within certain limits of California, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

The House resumed the consideration of the report of the Select Committee on the case of the assault of Rosseau upon Mr. Grimnell.

Mr. Hall addressed the House, arguing generally that the provocation given by Mr. Rosseau was such as, if not to justify the assault, at least to palliate it.

During his speech the President's Secretary appeared at the bar of the House and delivered a message in writing, being the Presidential veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill.

Mr. Hale concluded his remarks, and Mr. Raymond took the floor, but yielded to Mr. Elliott, who called up the President's message, vetoing the Freedmen's Bureau bill. The message having been read, Mr. Elliott moved that the message be laid on the table, and ordered to be printed, and he gave notice that he would call it up to-morrow for action. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. Niblock moved that 20,000 extra copies of the message be printed, as it was a very important document. He suggested that it would be better to take action upon it immediately, as it might be too late to-morrow.

Mr. Elliott said he had no objection. (Cries of "now, now.")

Mr. Rogers protested against taking the vote now.

Mr. Elliott moved the vote by which the message was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, be reconsidered. Agreed to.

The Speaker announced the question to be: Shall this bill be passed notwithstanding the objection of the President on which the Constitution required the vote to be taken by yeas and nays?

The vote was taken and resulted in yeas 101, nays 35.

The Speaker having directed his own name to be called, and having voted aye, excuses were made for the absence of a number of members, mostly on account of sickness and because the vote on the question was not anticipated to-day.

The Speaker announced that two-thirds having voted in the affirmative, notwithstanding the objections of the President, the bill had been passed.

This was greeted with clapping of hands and other demonstrations of pleasure in the galleries.

The following is the vote in detail:

Yeas—Messrs. Alley, Allison, Ames, Anderson, Ashley, of Ohio, Baker, Baker, Banks, Barker, Baxter, Benjamine, Bidwell, Bingham, Boutwell, Brownell, Buckland, Bundy, Clarke, of Ohio, Clark, Cobb, Conklin, Cook, Cullom, Delano, Dodge, Donnelly, Driggs, Eckly, Eggleston, Elliot, Ferry, Garfield, Griswold, Hale, Hart, Henderson, Higby, Hogan, Holmes, Hubbard, of Iowa, Hubbard, of West Virginia, Hubbard, of Connecticut, Hubbell, of Ohio, Hulburd, Julian, Kasson, Kelly, Kelsham, Laflin, Latham, Lawrence, of Pennsylvania, Lawrence, of Ohio, Loan, Longyear, Lynch, Marston, Marvin, McClurg, McKee, McKeer, Mercer, Miller, Moorhead, Morrill, Morris, Moulton, Myers, Newell, O'Neill, Orth, Perham, Pike, Plants, Price, Randall, of Kentucky, Rice, of Massachusetts, Rollins, Sawyer, Schofield, Shellabarger, Spaulding, Stevens, Thayer, John I. Thomas, Upson, Van Horn, of Missouri, Ward, Warner, Washburne of Illinois, Washburne, of Massachusetts, Walker, Wentworth, Whaley, Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge, and Schuyler Colfax.

Nays—Messrs. Ancona, Boyer, Dawson, Eldridge, Fitz, Grissebrenner, Grinder, Harding, Hogan, Humphrey, Johnson, Kerr, Key, Kendall, Le Blond, Marshall, Nibluck, Nicholson, Noell, Phelps, Phillips, Pruyn, Radford, Rogers, Rousseau, Shanklin, Sitgraves, Taber, Taylor, Thornton, Trumbull, Washburne, (Ind.), and Wright.

The House then resumed the consideration of the Rosseau-Grinnell matter.

After further debate, in which Messrs. Niblack, Randall and Pendleton participated, Mr. Hale's amendment was rejected without a division.

Mr. Stevens moved to amend by striking out the first two resolutions reported by the majority, and to substitute for them one offered by the minority, which would have the effect of withdrawing Mr. Grinnell personally from the action of the House.

Mr. Harding, of Kentucky, suggested that in view of all the circumstances connected with this case, and although the provocation might be regarded as light, still the fact that the House did not excuse, but disapproved the assault made by him on Mr. Grinnell.

Mr. Raymond obtained the floor, when the House took a recess till 8 P. M.

Mr. Kasson, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported back the Senate amendment to the Indian Appropriation Bill, and recommended that the House concur therein. The appropriations by nearly two millions dollars, arising out of new treaties with the Indians, were agreed to in and a committee of conference asked for.

The amendments were now concurred in and a Committee of Conference asked.

Mr. Stevens introduced a joint resolution giving construction to the paragraph taxing cigars in the internal revenue bill, so as to calculate the tax upon each thousand cigars at ten dollars in addition to seventy-five cents upon all only on the value of cigars beyond the first $12 per thousand. He claims that was the intention of the House when the paragraph was passed, and that was the intention had been made in the Conference Committee.

A. H. Alison thought there had been no mistake committed, and suggested as the principle was important it should be allowed to go over until to-morrow. It was so ordered.

The House then adjourned.

The Senate took the bill at the time of the adjournment, indicated 92 degrees.

ANOTHER VETO.

President Objects to Continuing the Freedmen's Bureau Bill Two Years Longer.

Washington City, July 16.—The President this afternoon returned to the House, with his objection, the bill to continue in force for two years the Freedmen's Bureau. He is convinced that the legislation which it proposes would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned on his veto of a similar measure in February last.

The following is the veto message of the President, communicated to the House of Representatives.

A careful consideration of the bill passed by the two houses of Congress, entitled "An act to continue in force and to amend an act to establish a bureau for the relief of freedmen and for other purposes," has convinced me that the legislation which it proposed would not be consistent with the welfare of the country, and that it falls clearly within the reasons assigned in my message of the 19th of February last, returning without my signature a similar measure, which originated in the Senate. It is not my purpose to report the objections which I then urged. They are yet fresh in your recollection, and can be readily examined as part of the records of one branch of the National Legislature. Adhering to the principles set forth in that message, I now reaffirm them, and the line of policy therein indicated. The only ground upon which this kind of legislation can be justified is that of the war-making power, the last of which this bill is intended as amendatory, was passed during the existence of the war. By its own provisions it is to terminate within one year from the cessation of hostilities and the declaration of peace. It is therefore yet in existence, and it is likely that it will continue in force as long as the freedmen may require the benefit of its provisions. It will not, most certainly, remain in full operation as a law until some months subsequent to the meeting of the next session of Congress, when experience shall make evident the necessity of additional legislation, the two Houses will have ample time to mature and pass the requisite measures in time. The questions and considerations which arise why should the war measure be continued beyond the period designated in the original act? and why, in time of peace, should provision be created by which persons lately in the rebellion against the National authority are invested with powers for the protection of the freedmen, which are denied to citizens of the United States who have remained loyal throughout the rebellion, and which powers are exercised over the latter in time of peace, and in every part of the country where the former do not happen to reside? These questions and considerations are presented for the reason that the bill proposes to make the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau co-extensive with the whole country, and that it places the whole white population entirely at the mercy of the freedmen, in every State where the latter outnumber the former, and in which the whole military power is lodged in the hands of officers appointed by the President, and responsible to him alone. The bill also creates numerous courts, with jurisdiction over all cases affecting freedmen, and in which white persons can be parties only as defendants, and subjects them to trial before military officers, who are appointed by the President, and responsible to him alone. The punishments which they are authorized to inflict are fine and imprisonment, at their discretion, and without indictment or presentment by grand jury, or trial by petit jury. The fines are payable into the Treasury of the United States, and the imprisonments are to be in such jails as military officers may select. The bill also authorizes the President to direct the military courts established by it to be dissolved, and their powers to cease. Probably no one of the provisions of the bill has been more discussed than that which proposes to invest the President with the power of declaring martial law in districts where the ordinary civil tribunals are, in his judgment, prevented from taking cognizance of and punishing disturbers of the public peace and criminals, and to continue martial law in force in such districts for two years thereafter, unless sooner revoked by the President. The power conferred by this provision is simply the power to make war, and to conduct military operations in time of peace, in any part of the United States, in which the President may think that the exigency requires it. The power to make war is given to Congress, and by necessary implication the power to prosecute war is given to the President, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. But the power to create and carry on war does not exist in time of peace, and it is not necessary to enumerate the powers which are denied to the President in time

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.

E. B. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON. {Editors.
JOSIAH KING, NELSON P. REED {Business Managers.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866.

UNION REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR:

MAJ. GEN. JOHN W. CEARY,

OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

SHERIFF:
SAMUEL B. CLULEY, City.

CLERK OF COURT:
JOHN G. BROWN, Hampton Tp.

CLERK OF ORPHANS COURT:
ALEXANDER HILANDS, City.

RECORDER:
HENRY SNIVELY, City.

REGISTER:
JOSEPH H. GRAY, Penn Tp.

CITY TREASURER:
GEORGE HAZLETON, City.

DIRECTOR OF POOR:
JOHN F. DRAVO, Mifflin Tp.

ASSEMBLY:
JOHN P. GLASS, City.
GEORGE WILSON, Pitt Tp.
GEORGE T. McKEE, North Fayette Tp.
SAMUEL CHADWICK, Collins Tp.
WILLIAM PETER, Ross Tp.
R. A. COLVILLE City.

A NATIONAL CONVENTION.

It has been ironically said that a Convention is the infallible panacea for all the ills, real or imaginary, suffered by the American people. If this is a highly colored exaggeration, it nevertheless indicates a fact. Great faith exists in the efficacy of Conventions, and strong reliance is reposed on the utility of resolves. No matter what is to be done, or in what department of activity, the initial, the central, and the final feature is a meeting of citizens. Nor does the circumstance that most of these gatherings, so far as consequential effects were anticipated from them, prove failures, lessen the zeal with which new ones are projected.

In 1861 a good many people, otherwise sensible enough, were smitten with the infatuation that nothing was needful to compose the disordered and portentious condition of public affairs, but the assembling of sundry staid and respectable gentlemen, who were of ripe conclusions for energy and ability, but had survived the decay of their mental powers and personal influence. It was supposed these shadows of a former age—these phantoms of a generation that was no more—by the incantation of venerable talk, could calm the surging passions of millions of earnest men, whose differing convictions were rooted in the deepest recesses of their natures. The Convention was summoned. It was formidable in its muster-roll. Many names appeared that forty years before were rallying cries on the lips of enthusiastic thousands. As well might so many corpses have been placed on the stools, with the cerements of the grave wrapped about them. The living and acting millions remembered them only as traditions of the past, and while they spoke in formal and measured phrases, as though the destiny of the nation was balanced on their airy words, the great drama of the rebellion moved steadily on, drawing all interests and all treasures into its resistless current.

The sword having cut what debate inextricably snarled and jangled; the cannon having riven what had hardened under discussion; some surviving specimens of antiquity think it time to give talk a chance once more; not such talk as goes directly to the root of the matter, discriminating Right from Wrong, so that appropriate remedies may be applied; but a kind of talk that is tantamount to "serving pillows under all arm holes," to distilling poppies upon all eye-lids, and drowning the moral consciousness in a criminal somnolency. To this end a National Convention has been ordered. It is understood to have the high sanction of the President. It is not to be a Constitutional body, deriving functions from the laws, acting under the solemn responsibility of oaths, amenable to definite constituencies, and so competent to decide something and find somebody—such an assemblage exists in the two Houses of Congress, and it is greatly displeasing to the personages who have undertaken the task of gathering another assemblage and on a different basis. What is wanted is a body of men, not elected, but picked; not answerable to the people, but to the leaders of faction; with no mission, but to do as prompted. The design is not so much to restore harmony to the relations of the various sections of the Union, as to consolidate, if possible, once again, the power of the Democratic party. Displaced and overthrown by pandering to the elements of revolt, it now seeks, not fresh combinations, on a basis consistent with Patriotism and Liberty, but a renewal of old arrangements, which shall reinvigorate former abuses. This is sought, not by marching directly up to the point intended, but by a species of flank movement. It is designated a Union Convention, and pains are taken to impart an odor of Republicanism to it, by employing the names of gentlemen who were once in repute in that connection, but who no longer scarcely try to conceal that their sympathies are all on the other side, and that they mean to take themselves with very little delay.

This movement has been deferred so long it cannot mislead. The strategy of it is understood by everybody. It must result in failure. Mr. COWAN, Mr. DOOLITTLE and a few other gentlemen, who, in days gone by, acted with the Republicans, may make this Convention the pretext for going over bodily to the Democrats, but by so doing they will rather diminish than increase their power to harm the Republican organization. We wish them joy of their journey, and a swift arrival at the end of it.

EUROPEAN WAR.

Again we have had news from Europe and so far our opinions have been sustained. We predicted the success of the Prussian arms, but we must confess that we ourselves did not look for so early a denouement, for so speedy an achievement of everything they had proposed carrying out. The Austrian star shone for a little while in Italy, to be obscured most effectually in Bohemia. Benedek has been defeated, not to say disabled, and thus disappointed all the hopes centered in him. Where now are the glorious movements through which he was to astonish the world and to crush his adversaries? Those hints of great things to come have been laid bare, and the public can see, what we had long anticipated, that there was nothing whatever in them. Benedek understands the art to make weakness pass for strength, and has for several weeks deceived the world. But alas! the day came that laid bare this trick, and the hero of many battles has fallen. To tell the truth, he deserved nothing better, for the tone of the order, issued to his army at the beginning of hostilities, was two centuries behind the age, and breathed a spirit so savage and blood thirsty that no friend of humanity could wish him victory. Perhaps he was he only gave utterance to the spirit pervading the whole Austrian nation. Their newspapers rail at Prussia, ever their women in their daily conversation curse it, while their prayer is for its destruction. And why? Perhaps, because they were so deeply injured by the policy of Prussia? Not at all. Granting that Austria had lately some reason to be provoked at her neighbor, her hatred has a deeper root. It is the jealousy of the slow against the quick, of the ignorant against the intelligent, of the poor against the rich, of the failing against the prosperous, which animates the breast of the Austrian nation against its northern rival. And now, what feelings must be experienced since the flower of their armies has fallen! Their armies represent no longer the strong bulwark of protection upon their borders against the threatening invasion. Thinned by death, weakened by fatigues, they fall back in hurried haste, and even strong fortresses fail to sustain the beaten ranks. If the mountain passes of the Erz, and Riesen mountains, were incapable of stopping the onward current of the Prussian legs, fortresses such as Josephstadt are forsaken without a blow, how can the plains of southern Bohemia retard their progress? The distance to Vienna is not so very great, and the defences thrown up lately north of the Danube may have an early chance to show their strength, if the furies of war have not ceased to rage by that time. If we had no other estimate of the terrible defeat the Austrians have sustained, we might read it in the Austrian letter to Napoleon, in which his mediation is demanded, and a cession of Venice is proposed. This letter was surely not dictated by the Austrian victory in Italy, but by the Austrian defeat in Bohemia. This defeat must be such as to make further resistance to the Prussians impossible, or the Austrian pride would not have yielded so early. The road to Vienna must be open, or that letter would have remained unwritten. Whether the Prussians will agree to the proposed armistice, has yet to be seen. The consequences of this rapid campaign may be of such magnitude as to defy speculation, and finally result in the dismemberment of the Austrian empire. Perhaps the other great Powers would not suffer this, on the ground of the much spoken of equilibrium of Europe; but if developments occur as rapidly as hitherto, the world will not long be in suspense. We have but seldom read a campaign in history, showing such energy, generalship and efficiency as that evinced by the Prussians in the present war. Nor is it only the excellent equipment of their army that has made them so successful. Benedek boasts in his order that his soldiers will use the bayonet and thus make useless the advantage of the needle-gun; but it seems that the Prussians understand the handling of that instrument as well, and perhaps better, than their enemies. The meagre report of the battle says that the Prussians stormed the strong Austrian position at Gitschin, and it is scarcely probable that was accomplished by shooting alone. The bayonet must have played a role there, and thus the words of Benedek are turned against himself. He told his army that they were fighting against "weak boys and disontented militia," and thus makes his disgrace only the more manifest. He would perhaps be very glad to have those words unsaid.

But if courage cannot be denied to the Prussian soldier, it must be confessed that his equipment is unsurpassed, and that the military organism of his country is admirable. We think that our nation might learn a lesson from this, the lesson that, to be ready for *war*, we must prepare for it in *peace*. We must not only keep our guns from rusting and our powder dry, but also adopt a system calculated to teach our young men military tactics and the use of arms. The citizens of a Republic are its soldiers, and as such they should be educated in the art of war.

An Ex-Editor Heard From.

FRANKLIN, Pa., July 16, 1866.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It affords the writer of this, great gratification that the time-honored *Gazette* holds on its way with such a firm and undeviating step. Some papers that have commenced well, have either faltered from fear, or yielded to seduction, and have turned out of the way of true patriotism. or patriotism is not worth the name, unless it is pervaded with a love of justice and humanity, truth and freedom.

On the 16th of January, 1836, the writer of these lines issued the first number of the *Witness*, and sustained the paper amid obloquy and threats of mobocracy, until friends were made, who demanded its enlargement, and assisted in its wider circulation. It was then called the *Christian Witness*. It was afterwards changed to the *Spirit of Liberty*. It was then merged into the *Saturday Visitor*. Afterwards into the *Weekly Commercial*, and last of all into the *Gazette*, in which it still lives and speaks forth the great truths of the Bible, and the declaration upon the subjects of human rights, sound ethics, and good government. In that noble old Allegheny county, where I have seen baskets of eggs, provided by a mob, and led on by the son of a minister, who, no doubt, thought he was a brave advocate of Southern rights, I have lived to see it the "banner county" in favor of truth and right among men in human governments.

The vindication of a true democracy and the establishment of an invincible republicanism, is the greatest achievement history can record or memory cherish. It is the realization of the very dreams, desires, and longings of the fathers of this goodly nation. And now, having attained to our present position, through a merciful and just Providence, let us not fritter away this great blessing, nor barter it for paltry proffers; nor yet allow the polluted hand of despotism, hidden in the glare of democracy, to snatch it away. May Pennsylvania again signalize herself as the friend of truth, and right, humanity and God, by standing boldly on the platform of an outspoken republicanism. The Copperheads, the Knights of the Golden Circle, and the sham democracy, will doubtless await the movements of the Johnson Convention, as they did the approach of Lee, ready to join the rebels at the first favorable opportunity. They are now moving in that direction, and were it not for the horrors of their own history, they would be sanguine of success. The remembrance of opposing the war for the preservation of the government, the voting against supplies for the soldiers, and against the franchise of our brave men on the field of conflict, ought to give every one of them the nightmare; while their secret efforts to aid the rebels in their work of blood and destruction, ought to bring after them, as long as they live, an infuriated evil genii, to lash them with scorpions into repentance, and save them from the gnawing of the worm that never dies.

It cannot be that this Pennsylvania Valandingham is to be the Governor of this great State, who cannot show one precedent to induce a patriot to vote for him. Yet, blinded by demagogues, there may be here and there even a true Union man deceived; but what will be the deeds of valor recounted at Harrisburg on the first of August by all that will be present? There were many who were marched off to Harrisburg who never intended to fight, who never did fight, who were in sympathy with the rebels, and yet, because there was no more fighting to do, were honorably discharged. Many of them were valiant at the dinner table, some at the bar, and many no doubt terrified some of the women and children on their march; these were their valorous deeds. These will probably make up the rank and file of the discharged soldiers at Harrisburg. W.

—A. I. Peabody, formerly local of the Zanesville, Ohio, *Courier*, has received a present from his rich uncle, George Peabody, of London, of the handsome sum of $20,000.

Beautiful Sentiment.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press* writes to the editor of that journal as follows:

In the summer of 1862 I was in "famous Dublin town" for a few days, and among other places of interest paid a visit to the cemetery, with the special errand of looking at the tomb of "the great agitator," Daniel O'Connell. It was an humble tomb, on the side of a knoll, and enclosed with an iron door. As I stood looking at the quiet grave of the great Irishman, I saw close by an humble mound, at the head of which was a plain marble slab, with this inscription: "Sacred to the memory of Thomas Steele." I remembered Tom Steele. He loved his country, and died a martyr to liberty. It was the grave of a Protestant in a Catholic cemetery. Turning to the old man who was showing me through the grounds, I asked, "Was not Tom Steele a 'heretic?'" "Faith he was," was the reply. "And is not this consecrated ground?" said I. "Sure it is consecrated ground," said the old man. "And was not Daniel O'Connell a good and faithful son of the holy mother church?" "In faith he was," was his answer. "Then," I continued, with an air of mock surprise, "why do you let Tom Steele lie in these grounds, and right beside Daniel O'Connell?" An Irishman is never at a loss for an answer, and surely his reply was a noble one. "I will tell you how it is," said the sexton. "You see Tom Steele was for liberty, and Daniel O'Connell was for liberty; *and liberty, you know, makes brothers of us all!*" I took his Catholic hand in my Protestant hand, and shaking hands in the sacred fellowship of liberty, I repeated, "*liberty makes brothers of us all!*"

—The English are fond of abusing the people of the United States for not preserving the Indian tribes from becoming extinct before our civilization. But the same thing is taking place in New Zealand. The natives are fast disappearing. Dr. Featherstone says that twenty years ago their numbers were estimated at one hundred thousand; now they do not number forty thousand souls, and in twenty years they will be reduced to a mere handful. It is not that their longevity is abridged, but that from some undefined cause, whenever placed side by side with Europeans, "the hearths of the natives, like the wigwams of the American Indians, retreat or disappear before the torrent of emigration."

—Samuel Keeney, a son of Isaac Keeney, of Bolton, Ct., attempted to kill his mother, a few days since. About noon he took two large butcher knives and went into the room where his mother was sitting. He took her by the hair, bent her head back and was about to cut her throat, when his sister came in and knocked one of the knives out of his hand. He dropped the other, and running up stairs, hid himself in the garret. He was soon forced out of his hiding place and securely bound. He has been suffering from a cancer in the nose, and it is thought his brain might have been affected.

FRUIT WAX! FRUIT WAX!
FRUIT WAX FRUIT WAX
FRUIT WAX FRUIT WAX
FRUIT WAX FRUIT WAX
FRUIT WAX FRUIT WAX
FRUIT WAX FRUIT WAX

The best and most reliable article.
The best and most reliable article.
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The best and most reliable article.

Cheaper than elsewhere in the city.
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AT FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
AT FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street,
No. 84 Market street,
Corner of the Diamond and Market street.
jy16:MTS

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

50 BOXES PRIME ORANGES TO arrive and for sale by REYMER & BROS.,
jy17 Nos. 125 and 128 Wood street.

50 BOXES PRIME LEMONS TO arrive and for sale by REYMER & BROS.,
jy17 Nos. 125 and 128 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS.—Holders are hereby notified that the interest coupons on above bonds, due August 1st, 1866, will be paid on and after that date on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank, Pittsburgh. JNO. H. PAGE,
jy17:gs Treasurer.

STRAY COW. Came to the premises of the subscriber living near Thompson's Mills in North Fayette township, Allegheny Co., A LARGE SPOTTED RED AND WHITE COW, with the left horn broken off. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of according to law.
jy17:d3t GEO. H. WEST.

STRAY MARE. Strayed from the residence of the undersigned, living in the First Ward, Allegheny, July 1st, inst., A BAY MARE,
white star in forehead, about nine years old. Had a strap on right side of head. Any person informing her, or left at Mayor's Office, Allegheny, will be liberally rewarded.
jy17:d3t JAMES ORR.

OFFICE OF UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY CO., 2d, Leslie, July 10th, 1866.

THE INTEREST, IN GOLD, ON the First Mortgage Bonds of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway Company, Eastern Division, due August 1st, will be paid on presentation of the Coupons at the Banking House of JAY COOKE & CO., in New York, on or after that date.
jy17:26 WM. J. PALMER, Treasurer.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the report of the viewers for the opening of Ella street, in the Fifth Ward, Allegheny, and fixing forth the damages and benefits assessed upon the property so taking, &c., was filed July 10th, 1866, in the District Court of said county, to which Court appeals from said report may be made within six weeks from the date of the filing M. A. WOLVERTON,
jy17:d3 City Solicitor.

NOTICE.—Letters of Administration on the estate of WM. BENNETT, late of the City of Pittsburgh, Liquor Merchant, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber. All persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and save cost, and those having claims against the same will make known the same without delay, to
THOS. E. HAMILTON, Adm'r
jy17:g7t No. 6 Fifth St., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Committee of the Fire Alarm Telegraph for the construction of A TOWER FOR A BELL. Specifications can be seen, till Wednesday next, at the office of WM. N. OGDEN,
jy17:g11 No. 60 Market street, up stairs.

GRAND FESTIVAL
FOR THE
BENEFIT OF THE POOR.

The Society of ST. VINCENT DE PAUL, attached to ST. PAUL'S CATHEDRAL, will hold a FESTIVAL on THURSDAY, July 19th, at Mc-FARLAND'S GROVE. The proceeds to applied to the relief of the poor. The grove can be reached by Accommodation Trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, starting at 10:30 and 11:50 A. M., and 2:30 and 3:40 P. M., and the Oakland Passenger Railway every fifteen minutes.
Dinner tickets, including admission, 50 cents.
jy16:9t

FIRE BRICK AND CLAY.—In store and for sale all kinds
FIRE BRICK AND HAWS JOHNSTOWN CLAY.
At the Warehouse, Nos. 366 and 368 Penn street.
DAY, CRAWFORD.
jy16-20t

EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1866.

BY ORDER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS, notice is hereby given that the ADDITIONAL STOCK
authorized shall, until further notice, be assigned to subscribers at the rate of SIXTY-SIX DOLLARS for each share.
jy16:12t:d&w H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

THE
ALLEGHENY CO. MEDICAL SOCIETY
will hold its next regular meeting in the WESTERN UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, TUESDAY, July 17th, at 2 P. M.
jy16f62 R. C. JILLSON, M. D., Recording Secretary.

$25 REWARD WILL BE PAID for information that will lead to the conviction of the miscreant who stole from the tan yard of the undersigned.
A JERSEY WAGON,
on the morning of the 8th inst.
ANDREW HARE,
jy14:f71 Duquesne Borough.

FOR SALE.
1 DOZEN IRON COT BEDSTEADS.
1 DOZEN MATTRASSES AND PILLOWS.
Inquire of E. P. CARPENTER,
jy14:f74 27 Fifth Street.

FOR SALE.
WM. BENNETT'S LIQUOR STORE AND GOOD WILL FOR SALE.
Lease of store four years. Second St. above Wood. Good stock of liquor and fixtures. Enquire of T. E. HAMILTON,
jy14:f82 89 Fifth street.

25 CASES CHARTER OAK LEAD just received and for sale by GEORGE A. KELLY,
Wholesale Druggist, 27 Wood street,
jy14 Pittsburgh, Pa.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
Corner Fourth and Wood Sts.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
DEALERS IN ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
Foreign Exchange,
Gold, Silver and Coupons.
COLLECTIONS made on all accessible points in the United States and Canadas.
Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

10,000 ACRES LAND OF LAND FOR SALE.—LIBERAL TERMS TO SETTLERS.—Situated in the fertile Valley of the Kanawha, West Virginia, unsurpassed for richness of soil and quality of timber. Coal and other minerals in great quantities. Some of the tracts but a short distance from the great Kanawha and Gauley rivers. Several farms with houses, orchards, &c., in good condition. Prices according to location and improvements. Timbered land, unimproved, at the extremely low price of four dollars per acre, with privilege of choosing out of the above number of acres. A large settlement has already been formed, and is daily increasing. Clear title warranted. For further particulars address WM. H. BRILL, Allegheny City, Pa., or call at PARK & BRILL'S DRUG STORE, No. 77 Federal st. jy17:g6d&w

FOR RENT.

THE UNDERSIGNED OFFERS for rent, until the 1st of January next, the house now occupied by him,
No. 66 Smithfield Street,
It is within a minute's walk of the Postoffice; has double parlor, large back rooms, &c., and is provided with gas and water. For a physician or lawyer there is no better location in the city. The FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c., will be sold with the house, if desired.
For terms, apply to
D. O'NEILL,
jy16:g19 DAILY DISPATCH OFFICE, Fifth Street, Pittsburgh.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. No. 4, March Term, 1866. In the matter of the Partition of the Real Estate of Woolman Gibson, dec'd.
And now, to wit, June 26, 1866, no exceptions having been filed to the Inquisition returned by the Sheriff in this case, and approved June 16, 1866, the same is confirmed absolutely, and, on motion of Hugh Ewing, Attorney for petitioner, the Court now grant a rule on all the parties in interest to appear in Court on SATURDAY, August 25th, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., to accept or refuse the said premises at the valuation thereof, or show cause why the same should not be sold according to law. You will take notice that the Sheriff will make return to this rule.
BY THE COURT.
Attest: W. A. HERRON, Clerk.

To Mary Francis Wood, Frederick Augustus Wood, Wm. Henry Wood, Sarah A. Wood, Bennington G. Wood, Charles E. Wood and Emily P. Wood.
THOS. EWING,
Attorney for Petitioners.
Pittsburgh, July 12, 1866. jy17:g22-f

$20 A DAY TO AGENTS. THE FASTEST SELLING AND BEST MAP EVER ISSUED.—LLOYD'S GREAT MAP OF NORTH AMERICA, OR THE UNITED STATES CONTINENT. In 1860, 24 sq. feet, engraved on steel, mounted and varnished, with rollers, and colored in thirty-seven States and Territories, cost $5; sold readily at $3; also, a large Map of Asia, just ready, for $3; also, a 200,000 Map of Africa, $2; also, a Map of Europe, 200,000 scale, $2; also, Maps of Mexico, Central America, West Indies, Europe, either cased and after mines, 2,000 stations on the Overland Dispatch, Mail, Telegraph and Emigrant routes across the Plains and Rocky Mountains. The whole Continent is shown from the head of the Atlantic Ocean where Franklin sailed westward through Behring Strait to the Pacific, and southward 2,000 miles to Panama. Hence, the whole world is entirely surrounding this mighty continent is seen and comprehended at a single glance. By this single map it is completely and perfectly revealed. This is the first map ever made which shows the correct course of the Missouri, Yellow Stone and Columbia Rivers, and their boundaries of tributaries. I refer to the Ward parties of the American Fur Company, St. Louis. This is the only map in the world to consult; a map for the student and statesman; a map for the crowded heads of Congress to study the location of the new mines in the United States Territory, which has doubled since 1861, and its greatness when its wings shall have expanded over the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific, and to the South Sea. To insure this map being sent up in every town in the United States, I have engraved a large separate map of the United States portion of the continent, on a scale eight times as large as the world map, and printed it on the reverse, and distinct counties, and printed it on the reverse side; also tabling the location roller the county map faces. Every minute information, such as every station and county seat, 3,000 names, and 7,000 railroad stations. Comic sights guaranteed to every subscriber. Comic sights guaranteed to order a sample and see the map first. If not sold, taken back and cash refunded. Send for circulars. Inducements to enterprising men can be made.
American Map Publishers,
No. 58 Cortlandt and Street, New York, and No. 1 Wine Street, Cincinnati.
LLOYD'S Great Military Map of Europe, used by the armies in Europe to locate. Sent full size on linen, paper case by mail, $5; on rollers, $7.
jy17:g2-d&wT

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, 22nd COLLECTION DISTRICT, PA.
Pittsburgh, July 14th, 1866.

THE ANNUAL LISTS OF LICENSES AND TAXES ON INCOMES, CARRIAGES, WATCHES, PIANOS, SILVER PLATE, &c., is now in this office, and after this date payment will be received thereon for the City of Pittsburgh, Borough of Lawrenceville and Pitt Township.
Licenses must be taken out before the 31st inst., after that date 10 per cent. will be added.
Taxes on Income, Carriages, Watches, &c., must be paid before the 20th of August; after that date the penalty will be added.
Deputy Collectors W. F. HARRISON and JOHN A. SERGEANT will be ready to receive, after the 15th instant, for that portion of the District within the limits named in the above notice, and will visit, at the times and places when and where they will be prepared to receive taxes.
WM. LITTLE,
jy16:8&d&wT Collector, 22d District, Pa.

SUMMER
DRESS GOODS,
FOR SALE AT
Reduced Prices, at
WHITE, ORR & CO.'s,
25 Fifth Street.
jy17

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY,
PITTSBURGH, June 24th, 1866.

DIVIDEND No. 10.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared the regular dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock for the quarter ending June 30, payable, free of United States tax, on and after July 15 next.
The semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., due October 1, on the third mortgage bonds is also offered paid, less United States tax, in anticipation, at the same place.
Share-holders and bondholders registered at New York will receive their dividends at the Banking House of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., and those registered at Pittsburgh of the Treasurer in that city.
The transfer-books will close June 30, at 2 o'clock P. M., and will reopen July 19, thereafter.
By order of the Board. F. M. HUTCHINSON,
jy12:f61 Secretary.

REMOVAL.
160. *Smithfield Street.* 160.
JOHN ZWEIDINGER,
Formerly of 80 FIFTH STREET, has removed to
No. 160 Smithfield Street,
Two doors above Sixth street, where he has an excellent stock of
Pianos, Melodeons, Organs,
And all kinds of MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS and STRINGS. All Musical Instruments [repaired] with neatness and dispatch. jy16:f57

STEPHEN M. OTT,
GENERAL
Die Sinker, Seal and Medal Engraver,
STENCIL, BRAND AND STEEL LETTER CUTTER,
SUPERIOR SEAL PRESSES,
Cancelling Stamps and Visiting Cards,
Also, PLATES FOR MARKING CLOTHING.
93 Wood St., Cor. Diamond Alley,
(ABOVE DAVIS' BOOK STORE,)
je23:r1 PITTSBURGH.

INCREASE OF PENSIONS.
BY THE ACT OF JUNE 6th, 1866,
$25 per month is granted to all soldiers or sailors who have lost both eyes, or both hands, or permanently disabled in the same.
$20 to all who have lost both feet, or a hand and a foot, or have the same permanently disabled.
$15 to those who have a hand, or a foot, or otherwise disabled permanently.
Also, pensions are extended to dependent FATHERS AND BROTHERS.
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON, Attorneys,
jy12 71 Grant Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ED. KAYLOR, Pres't.....W. S. McELROY, Sec'y.
PITTSBURGH BOLT COMPANY.
WE ARE PREPARED to make all kinds of Bolts, from ¼ to 3 inches in diameter.

JOINT BOLTS,	CAR BOLTS,
PLOW BOLTS,	CARRIAGE BOLTS,
BUILDING BOLTS,	FOUNDATION BOLTS,
SPLICE BOLTS,	SET SCREWS,
NUT WASHERS,	&c., &c.

Corner Morton and Butler Sts., Ninth Ward. Orders left at Fort Pitt Foundry.
General Blacksmithing promptly attended to.
jy9:f34

1866. SPRING HATS. 1866.
McCORD & CO.,
131 WOOD STREET,
Wish to call special attention to their large and splendid stock of
Hats, &c., for Spring and Summer Wear,
An Endless Variety.
LADIES' DERBYS, YACHTS, SEASIDES, Etc.; GENT'S and BOYS' SARATOGAS, "HOW'S THAT'S," BRIGHTONS, BUMLERS, MORTONS, DERBYS, PETOS, &c., &c.
STRAW GOODS of every description, to suit all tastes. je29-d&w

HOLMES, BELL & CO.,
Anchor Cotton Mills, Pittsburgh,
Manufacturers of
ANCHOR (A) SHEETINGS,
ANCHOR (B) SHEETINGS,
ANCHOR (C) SHEETINGS,
And BATTING. my15:a20

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS.
PENNSYLVANIA
Agricultural Land Scrip for Sale.

THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780,000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public. Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor General's office, at Harrisburg, until
Wednesday, August 15, 1866.
This land may be located in any State or Territory, by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the lands appropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.
The scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one-third of which must be paid within ten days and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.
J. M. CAMPBELL,
jy17-g10 For the B. of Commissioners.

AN ORDINANCE relating to Nuisances.
SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That any person who shall permit any earth, brick, stone, lumber, coal, wood, ashes, mortar, rubbish, lime, shavings or manure to remain except in the street, fronting or removal of building, in front of any property owned or occupied by them, and upon any alley, lane or alley, [illegible], shall forfeit and pay for every offence, besides the expense of removing the same, the sum of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered summarily upon conviction.
SEC. 2. Any person keeping a pig sty or slaughter house within the limits of the city shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, and a fine of two dollars for every day they shall be permitted to remain open and unprotected.
SEC. 3. Any person keeping a stable of any kind in a filthy condition shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered summarily upon conviction.
SEC. 4. Any person who shall suffer garbage, or any part of their house or premises to be in such condition that any stench shall arise from the same, and be offensive to the neighboring [illegible] shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered summarily upon conviction.
SEC. 5. It shall be the duty of any person owning or occupying any lot abutting upon any unpaved alley, to keep the gutters in front of the same in such a manner as that from being [illegible] such alley shall be kept free from all nuisances, and if they shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered summarily upon conviction.
SEC. 6. That it shall be the duty of any person owning or occupying any lot abutting upon any unpaved alley, to keep the gutters in front of the same in such a manner as that from being [illegible] such alley shall be kept free from all nuisances, and if they shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered summarily upon conviction.
SEC. 7. Any person who shall suffer their privies or any part of their house or premises to be in such condition that any stench shall arise from the same, and be offensive to the neighboring [illegible] shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered summarily upon conviction.
SEC. 8. That the duty of any person owning or occupying any lot abutting upon any unpaved alley, to keep the gutters in front of the same in such a manner as that from being [illegible] such alley shall be kept free from all nuisances, and if they shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered summarily upon conviction.
SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of any person owning or occupying any lot abutting upon any unpaved alley, to keep the gutters in front of the same in such a manner as that from being [illegible] such alley shall be kept free from all nuisances, and if they shall be liable to a fine of not less than five nor more than ten dollars, to be recovered summarily upon conviction.
SEC. 10. That all ordinances conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.
Ordained and enacted into a law this, the twelfth day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
JAMES McBRIDE,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACFERRON,
Clerk of Select Council.
C. W. BENNEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. jy17-94

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Grading of [illegible]
SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to receive proposals for the grading and paving of [illegible] in the manner and according to the plan and specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor, and to contract with the lowest and best bidder or bidders for the same.
SEC. 2. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to receive proposals for the grading and paving of [illegible] in the manner and according to the plan and specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor, and to contract with the lowest and best bidder or bidders for the same.
SEC. 3. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized to receive proposals for the grading and paving of [illegible] in the manner and according to the plan and specifications on file in the office of the City Surveyor, and to contract with the lowest and best bidder or bidders for the same.
SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the provisions of the same is hereby repealed.
Ordained and enacted into a law this, the 12th day of July Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
JAMES McBRIDE,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACFERRON,
Clerk of the Select Council.
C. W. BENNEY,
President of the Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of the Common Council.
jy17:f67

An ORDINANCE to authorize the grading and paving of three alleys.
SEC. 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the Commissioners, Surveyor and Solicitor are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading and paving of Lacock, Irwin and Tremont Alley, and for the grading and of Tremont Alley, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, as the direction.
SECTION 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of the said improvements, there be, and is hereby levied, a tax upon the property associated upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said alleys respectively, and upon the feet front in them respectively completed, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.
SECTION 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner of the 4th ward to apportion the same upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon said alleys respectively, according to the feet front in them respectively completed, and bounding and abutting as aforesaid.
SECTION 4. That the Mayor be and he is hereby authorized and directed to make demand and collect the same, according to the provisions of the Act of General Assembly of the 6th of April, 1859, and the supplements thereto, and for other purposes, passed the thirteenth day of March, 1851.
SECTION 5. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be, and the same is hereby repealed.
Ordained and enacted into a law, this the 12th day of July, A. D., one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
JAMES McBRIDE,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACFERRON,
Clerk of Select Council.
C. W. BENNEY,
President of Common Council.
Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,
Clerk of Common Council. jy17-94

AN ORDINANCE to Increase the width of the side walks on Central Street.
SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That the side walks on either side of Central street, from Irwin avenue westward to Allegheny avenue, be established and paved of a uniform width of fifteen feet from curb to line of private property.
SEC. 2. That all ordinances conflicting herewith are hereby repealed.
Ordained and enacted into a law this, the twelfth day of July, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.
JAS. McBRIDE,
President of Select Council.
Attest: D. MACFERRON,
Clerk of Select Council.
C. W. BENNEY,
President Common Council.
Attest: E. DILWORTH,
jy17:f66 Clerk of Common Council.

MONONGAHELA
BATH ROOMS.
The subscriber respectfully announces to the public that the new bath rooms recently fitted up in the Monongahela House,
ARE NOW IN OPERATION,
Where his patrons can be furnished with
Hot, Cold, or Shower Baths.
CHRISTOPHER MENSINGER,
jy14: PROPRIETOR.

Notice to Invalid Pensioners.
ALL INVALID PENSIONERS who are now receiving a pension of $8 per month, are
Entitled to from $15 to $25,
According to rate of disability, under act of June 6th, 1866. Apply at once, or address
B. F. BROWN,
Late Local Claim Ag't, U. S. Sanitary Com'sn,
jy11:f40 67 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh.

J. WHITE

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS, &c

SUMMER BALMORALS,

IN BLACK AND WHITE.

WHITE SHETLAND SHAWLS,

WHITE JACONET AND SWISS WAISTS,

BLACK BEADED PARASOLS,

SILK GUM UMBRELLAS,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF FANS.

GREAT SALE OF COTTON HOSE.

Six Pairs White Cotton Hose for $1!

A FRESH STOCK OF

BEAD GIMPS AND BUTTONS,

JUST RECEIVED AT

Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.

MACRUM, CLYDE & CO.

N. B.—Our store will be closed at 5 o'clock P. M., excepting on Saturday. 1913

TRIMMINGS AT

EATON'S.

A Beautiful Line of

WHITE AND BLACK BEAD TRIMMINGS,
GIMPS, GUIPURE LACES,
CROCHET BUTTONS, etc., etc.

WITH A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

LADIES' COTTON HOSIERY,
MISSES COTTON HOSIERY,
BOYS' COTTON HOSIERY,
GENTS' COTTON HALF HOSE,
GENTS' DOUBLE THREAD HOSE,
LADIES' WHITE KID GLOVES,
BEST KID GLOVES,
SQUARE LACE VEILS,
BLACK SPOTTED NETS,
REAL LACES AND EDGINGS,
LINEN COLLARS & CUFFS,

WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF

HANDKERCHIEFS, WHITE GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

AND NOTIONS,

At Wholesale or Retail, at

F. H. EATON'S,

17 Fifth Street.

jy7

NEW GOODS!

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

No. 19 Fifth Street.

We are now opening an elegant assortment of NEW GOODS, embracing the richest styles of

REAL LACE GOODS,
HIGH SILK PARASOLS,
ELEGANT FANCY FANS,
FINE BONNET RIBBONS,
NEW STYLES IN TRIMMINGS,
REAL GUIPURE LACES,
FINE PEARL BUTTONS.

We have also received a beautiful lot of REAL CLUNGY LACES AND INSERTINGS. We would invite special attention to a new and elegant assortment of

ARMS' SUPPAND WHITE BERLIN GLOVES,
GLOVES in the new Fawn-ring Buxton shades,
Imported Gauntlet and Mitten GLOVES,
BLACK LACE MITTS—new styles.

A most complete assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' COTTON HOSE,
GENTS' FINE SHIRTS, DERBY TIES, SCARFS;
COLLARS, HALF HOSE, SUSPENDERS, UMBRELLAS, &c.

LADIES' and GENT'S GAUZE MERINO UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS.

To Merchants and Dealers.

Our Wholesale Department now well stocked with everything in the NOTION LINE, which we offer to the Trade as low as any house East or West.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

Agents for the "LOCKWOOD MANUFACTURING COMPANY," "BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT as Manufacturers' Prices.

my22

AT

JOS. HORNE & CO'S.

STRAW, SUNBRAM AND DERBY HATS,
BALMORALS, GUIPURE, DAISIES,
CORSETTE AND HAMILTON HATS,
CRIP, HAIR, STRAW BONNETS in new shapes,
TRIMMINGS to fashionable styles.
RIBBONS, plain, figured and checked, all widths.
FLOWERS, WREATHS, BUDS and ROSES.
STRAW GOODS, TRIMMINGS and ORNAMENTS.

Millinery Goods.

SWISS, CHECKS, BRILLIANT, NAINSOOKS,
VALLACIS, SHIRRED MUSLINS, LINENS,
and a full assortment of

WHITE GOODS.

REAL AND IM. CHUNY LACE COLLARS,
REAL AND IM. VAL. LACE COLLARS, REAL
POINT, LACE, BERTH AND HANDKERCHIEFS, HAMBURG TRIMMING AND FLOUNCING, SWISS AND CAMBRIC EDGE AND INSERTINGS, LINEN COLLARS, CUFFS AND SETTS, various styles.

Pure Bleaches, Swiss and French Cambric Waists.

PARIS RUFFLINGS AND SHIRTING, COLLAR, SKIRT AND SLEEVE EDGINGS, FRILLINGS and EMBROIDERIES, DRESS TRIMMINGS in GUIPURE AND CHUNY LACE, GALLOONS, FANCY BRAID, BUTTON, BALL AND DROP TRIMMING.

Bead Streamers, Ornaments and Setts.

BUTTONS,

in the choicest styles in BEAD, SILK, FANCY MOHAIR, PEARL, JET AND WHITE PEARL IRIDESCENT, JET, BALL, GLASS AND CAMEO, plain and painted.

CORSETS, COILS, HAIR PUFFS AND ROLLS; DUPLEX ELLIPTIC and BON TON HOOP SKIRTS; BELTINGS, CLASPS AND BUCKLES; FANS in all variety from palm leaf to ivory; BOSOM AND UNDERWEAR, for ladies and gents; SHOULDER BRACES, GARTERS, GARTER SUSPENDERS, SUSPENDERS, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, TRAVELLING BAGS and SATCHELS; HAIR BRUSHES; COMBS and

FULL LINE OF NOTIONS.

ALL AT POPULAR PRICES.

Nos. 77 and 79 Market Street.

jy16:d24

C. ARBUTHNOT...W. T. SHANNON...J. G. STEPHENSON.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

No. 115 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Have just opened a large stock of

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Adapted to the present season's trade, which they offer at the LOWEST EASTERN PRICES.

NEW PRINTS,
DELAINES, LAWNS,
GINGHAMS,
WHITE GOODS,
DRESS GOODS,
SHAWLS, BALMORALS,
NOTIONS,
COTTONADES,

FARMER'S AND MECHANICS' CASSIMERES,
JEANS, CLOTHS,
LINENS, DRILLS,
BLEACHED and
BROWN SHEETINGS
and SHIRTINGS.

Burlaps, Cotton and Linen Duck, &c.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock and prices. jy11

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(LATE WILSON, CARR & CO.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS,

No. 94 Wood St.,

(Third house above Diamond Alley,)

jy5:n13 PITTSBURGH, PA.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

EXCELSIOR TOBACCO WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND SEGARS,

No. 6 FEDERAL STREET,

Third door from Suspension Bridge,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

R. B. JEFFRIES,

Manufacturer and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,

No. 6 ST. CLAIR STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

A large assortment of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and SMOKING TOBACCO, of the best quality, kept on hands. my2:b76

GEORGE BLUMENSCHEIN,

DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

SEGARS, CHEWING TOBACCO,

Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, &c.

No. 4 Seventh Street,

(Near corner of Liberty,)

my19:b54 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Segars,

45 HAND STREET.

A general assortment of Smoking Tobacco, Pipes and Tobacco Pouches always on hand. my21:b51

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SUMMER CLOTHING

FOR BOYS,

YOUTHS, and

CHILDREN.

A good variety of all the Summer styles, at moderate prices, by

GRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street.

jy10

HENRY G. HALE,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Northwest Corner of Penn & St. Clair Sts.

Desires to return thanks to his friends and the public generally for their liberal patronage, and would respectfully inform them that he has just returned from the Eastern Markets with a large and well selected stock of

FINE WOOLEN GOODS,

Peculiarly adapted to GENTLEMEN'S SPRING AND SUMMER WEAR. jy9

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, JULY 17, 1866.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Additional Local Matters on First Page.

The Gazette.—Persons leaving the city during the summer, can have the GAZETTE mailed to them by leaving their address at our counting room.

Letter from General Geary.

EDITORS PITTSBURGH GAZETTE: The following excellent letter from General Geary will be much to my regret, received at too late an hour to be read on the occasion of the inauguration ceremonies of the soldiers' monument at Sewickley. You will oblige many of your readers by publishing the letter in your columns.

Very respectfully, D. E. WHITE.

NEW CUMBERLAND, Pa., July 9 1866.

GENTLEMEN: Your letter of the 8th instant is received, inviting me to be present at the dedication of a monument to the memory of the soldiers of the borough of Sewickley and its vicinity, who fell during the war of the rebellion.

Many of the brave men whose memory you will thus perpetuate were members of company "G," 28th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, which regiment I had, in several capacities, the honor to command throughout the entire circuit of rebeldom; and it affords me the greatest satisfaction to assure you that the noble yeomanry of your village and vicinity, the living as well as the dead, always, patient and uncomplaining upon the march, and in the shelterless bivouac, performed in the field of battle their whole duty, and did everything that valor and patriotism could indicate as the duty of the true American soldier. It is one of the noblest, and perhaps, most exalted virtues of the living, to evince their gratitude to the gallant and illustrious dead. It seems to have existed among men since the earliest period of their existence, and has continued its sway to the present moment; and we can find among men of every age, and in every nation and race, evidences of affectionate regard and respect, and even some instances of their worship, for the memory of their loved and distinguished dead. Temples, pyramids, tombs, mausoleums, and sculptured marble, have been used to designate their last resting places, and to indicate their virtues. And, now, should your lamented dead, your patriotic heroes, who have been sacrificed in the bloody conflicts of Antietam, Chancellorsville, Gettsburg, Wauhatchie, "above the clouds," at Lookout Mountain, Chattanooga, the "Hundred days" fight to Atlanta, "the march to the sea," the capture of Savannah, the campaigns through the Carolinas to the termination of the war, lie "unwept, unhonored and unsung?" No. This should not be, and in your case it has not been. Your citizens have nobly discharged a sacred and pleasant duty, by exhibiting their gratitude, as the best evidence of their affectionate regard and respect for their fallen friends, in the erection and dedication of a beautiful monument to their memories, in reviving and reviewing their virtues and heroic services, you have honored yourselves and your country, and you have caused the living soldier's "heart to leap for joy" by this evidence of your gratitude to his departed comrades, and he feels that his own sacrifices and services are appreciated.

This monument, while it proclaims honor to the noble dead, not only indelibly inscribes their names upon its own enduring face, but upon the hearts and memories of our countrymen. The patriot mother, the bereaved widow, and the fatherless orphan, will look upon it with pride and affection. Children yet unborn will, by its silent but powerful influence it will point the road to honor and distinction, and above all, it will proclaim *honor, enduring honor* to the noble dead who gave their lives to this fearful struggle for our nationality.

I regret to state that my engagements, previously made, will inevitably prevent my participating with you in the proposed dedication. I make this announcement with unfeigned disappointment, as under other circumstances I would have considered me the greatest pleasure to have been with you.

Please accept my thanks for your kind remembrance and polite invitation.

With high consideration,

Your friend and obedient servant,

JNO. W. GEARY.

D. N. White, T. H. Nevin, J. W. F. White, Committee of Invitation.

The Ninth Ward Ponds.

In years past, ponds of water in the Ninth ward, on the Denny and Schenley estates, by becoming stagnant during the heated term, were the fruitful source of disease and death, persons whose duty it was to have them drained, neglecting or refusing so to do, and the authorities failing to exercise the prerogative of compulsion, by imposing the penalty prescribed by law. The evil has been remedied to a great extent the present year, consequent upon the early movement of the citizens toward improving the sanitary condition of the city, stimulating the Board of Health to an active performance of their duties. Capt. Brereton, agent for the Denny estate, has manifested a commendable degree of energy in the matter, having, we are informed, expended upwards of one thousand dollars in securing proper drainage of ponds, and in filling them up. Mr. Schenley's agent, has been likewise attentive in the matter. On property belonging to Mr. James O'Hara, the nuisance has been permitted to exist, and the gentleman has accordingly been proceeded against at the instance of the Board of Health. We noticed the fact of his having been fined a small amount, a short time ago, for failing to act upon notification to have removed noxious substances on his premises, and we learned at the Mayor's office, yesterday, that he had again been fined, this time to the amount, viz: twenty-five dollars. It is to be hoped the nuisance will be speedily removed. Neglect in this regard, in view of the present excessively hot weather, is criminal.

Bathers Arrested—A Suggestion.

George Robinson and Michael O'Brien were fined three dollars and costs yesterday for bathing in the Allegheny river near the St. Clair street bridge before sunset. We, in common with all lovers of decency, must object to the prevalent habit of boys and young men exposing their persons by bathing in front of our public thoroughfares, yet in view of the present state of the atmosphere, bathing is almost indispensable to health. The only remedy we can suggest is the erection of public baths, such as are now in vogue in Boston, where the humble artizan, who cannot afford to spend the summer either in the mountains or at the sea, can enjoy the luxury of a good bath for a very small consideration. If this suggestion was carried out we are of the opinion that it would be a great measure conducive to the health of the community and therefore a cheap and reliable sanitary measure. We heartily coincide with the celebrated Dr. Abernathy, in saying that a good wash is the greatest preventative of disease. If the Sanitary Committee have too much to do, then we commend the object to the attention of private citizens, who by a small expenditure could derive a handsome revenue, and likewise contribute to the well being of the people. In such a bath-house who would not give ten or fifteen cents for a good bath in the limpid waters of the Allegheny, with the knowledge that you were not violating a city ordinance.

Lost His Pocket Book.

On Sunday one Edward Duan concluded to enjoy a nap in one of the stables in the vicinity of the Diamond, also another individual named William Gibbons, who occupied an adjoining stall. They had been sleeping for some time, when Duan was awakened by Gibbons inquiring who those two men were that had just gone away. Duan saw no men, and clapping his hand upon his pocket discovered that his wallet, containing twenty-five dollars, was gone. Suspecting Gibbons to be the thief, he had him arrested, but at the hearing, nothing more definite appearing than we have stated, the accused was discharged.

Another Story to be Told.

Michael Murphy was before Alderman Lynch yesterday, charged with assault and battery, on oath of George Baker. Baker alleges that Murphy, without any cause or provocation whatever, hit him with an empty bag over the head, causing his nose to bleed freely. Michael on being questioned as to his conduct, answered that he would be able to tell a different story when the case went to Court. In order to allow him this privilege, the magistrate required him to give bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for trial, which he did, and was allowed to depart.

Surrendered by her Bail.—Ellen Gerrey,

convicted at the June term of the criminal court, for the larceny of certain articles of wearing apparel from the residence of Mr. Harvey, in Oakland, and who had been bailed by Michael Lally for her appearance at the October term, she having been awarded a new trial, was surrendered into the hands of Alderman Lynch, yesterday, by her bailee. Subsequently a brother-in-law of Ellen's, named Michael Burke, deposited $200 cash in the hands of the magistrate as security and the girl was released.

Bathing in Daylight.—Mayor M'Carthy

yesterday imposed a fine of three dollars and costs upon two boys, named Michael O'Brien and George Robinson, for bathing in daylight in the Allegheny river, in violation of chapter twenty-sixth, section thirty-seventh, of City Digest. Were the police a little more acute in their observation, or were they to extend their travels along the river banks, they could not fail to discover boys of larger growth than those above named offending in like manner.

A Good Investment.—The attention of persons wanting a cheap comfortable home, lumbermen, manufacturers and coal merchants, is directed to the superior inducements offered in another column, by W. H. Brill. Thousands of acres of land for sale at exceedingly low prices; the soil is rich and productive, beautiful timber, good water and a healthy climate. The land being cheap and terms easy, it offers a chance to every working man to invest his money profitably.

An Impromptu Chamber.—Yesterday afternoon an Irishman named Dennis Hanlon, being slightly under the influence of the "ardent," stretched himself on the Court House steps, on Fifth street, and notwithstanding the intense heat, he continued to maintain a masterly inactivity for a couple of hours. The special force were absent.

Assault and Battery.—James Miller was charged with assault and battery before Alderman Taylor yesterday on oath of James Connor. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, who is an employee in Hussey & Co's mills in the Ninth ward.

Excuse.—In our item of the fire at the Andrews & Kelhenry, near Woods' Run, on Saturday, we called it the Incasso Works. As there is a refinery of the latter name near the city, we hasten to make the correction.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Important Letter From Mr. Seward—His Views on the Philadelphia Convention.—He Fully Endorses the Meeting.

WASHINGTON, July 15.—The following important letter has just been made public:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, July 11, 1866.—SIR—Excuse me for expressing surprise that you ask me to neither I approve of the call of a proposed Union National Convention at Philadelphia. After more than five years of disloyalty by civil war, it regards a restoration of the unity of the country its most immediate as well as its most vital interests, that restoration will be complete when loyal men are admitted as representatives of the loyal people of the eleven States so long unrepresented in Congress. Nothing but this can complete it; nothing more remains to be done, and nothing more is necessary.

Every day it is delayed is attended by multiplying and increasing inconveniences, embarrassments and dangers at home and abroad. Congress possesses the power exclusive. After a session of seven months Congress ceases to exercise that power. What can be done to induce Congress to act? This is the question of the day. Whatever is done must be done in accordance with the Constitution and laws.

It is in perfect accordance with the Constitution and the laws that the people of the United States shall assemble by delegates in conventions, and that when so assembled they shall address Congress by respectful petition, by remonstrance, and that the people in their several States, districts and territories, shall approve, sanction and unite in such respectful representations to Congress.

No one party could do this effectually, or even seems willing to do it alone. No local or popular organization could do it effectually. It is the interest of all parties, alike of all States and of all sections—a national interest and the interest of the whole people. The Convention, indeed, may not succeed in inducing Congress to act, but if they fail, the attempt can make matters no worse. It will be a lawful and patriotic attempt made in the right direction, an effort to be remembered with pride and satisfaction whether it succeeds or fails.

The original union of the States was brought about by movements of the same character. The citizen who objects to the Convention is bound to propose a better plan of proceeding to effect the desired end. No other plan is offered or even thought of. Those who should oppose it would seem to me to manifest at best, unconcern, if not opposition to all reconstruction, reorganization and reunion between the alienated masses of the American people.

To admit that the Convention will fail, would be to admit that the people of the United States are deficient either in wisdom or in virtue necessary to continue the existence of the Republic. I believe no such thing. A great political writer says that the Government is a secular religion, and that the people of every country are divided into two classes, each maintaining a distinct political faith—the one class always fearing the very worst which can possibly happen, and the other hopes, under every circumstance, the very best that can in any event happen. Without accepting this theory as absolutely true, I think that all men do generally act from a motive to guard against public dangers, or else from a positive desire to do good—both classes may, therefore, favor the present attempt to restore the unity of the nation.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

WM. H. SEWARD.

To Hon. J. R. Doolittle, Ch'm Ex. Com.

FROM MEXICO,

General Caravajal Demands the Return of the French Financial Agent—The Case Referred to Washington—Liberals Repulsed at Tampico.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Herald's* Matamoras correspondence, dated the 2d inst., says: General Escobado is shortly to leave for Monterey with 4,000 men, his prospects of reducing the city being very flattering.

The American division is not filling up very fast.

General Caravajal has demanded the return of the French financial agent, in Mexico, from General Getty, commanding the United States forces on the Rio Grande, under the extradition treaty of the 11th of December, 1861. The agent has crossed the line at the time of the surrender, with the Custom House archives in his possession. The matter has been referred to Washington.

The health of Matamoras is good, and no epidemic is anticipated.

General Mejia and his troops arrived in Tampico just in time to repulse an assault from the Liberals.

Trade with the Republic of Liberia.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The *Herald's* correspondence from the west coast of Africa, goes to show that the Republic of Liberia has attracting the attention of foreign governments more and more. The executive authorities having had visits from war vessels and commissioned officers in the service of Sweden, Russia and the United States since the commencement of the year. The commercial operations of the Republic have extended rapidly on the coast, and the commerce of Monrovia was spirited and profitable.

Reception of Gen. Sherman in Boston.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Gen. Sherman was serenaded by the band of the Thirty-third Massachusetts regiment, at Boston yesterday. He addressed a few assembled crowd, giving a brief resume of the glorious March and the Atlanta campaign. He said he found the soldiers of one section as good as those of another, and never, in his darkest hours of the war, did he doubt the final result. He hailed the triumph of the Union cause. He leaves to-day for Hanover, N. H.

The Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, July 16.—No cases of cholera were reported to the Board of Health, yesterday, in this city. In Brooklyn four cases were reported, two of which resulted fatally. Nine cases in the Twelfth ward of that city have resulted fatally in the last ten days. The unwholesome fish in the cholera fleet at the lower quarantine have been allowed to come up into this city, and the city vessels arriving from foreign ports passed the inspection yesterday, and were admitted to the upper bay.

Decision on the New York Excise Law.

NEW YORK, July 16.—It is understood that the Supreme Court of Kings county, which meets in Brooklyn, will to-day give its decision in favor of the constitutionality of the Excise law. This will compel its enforcement in Kings county, while it is disregarded in this city, awaiting the action of the Court of Appeals in September.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO THE HOLDERS OF BOUNTY CERTIFICATES, from No. 1 to 101, inclusive.

THE FOURTH WARD SCHOOL BOARD.

Of Allegheny city will redeem the above numbers of the Loan Certificates issued by the Bounty Commissioners in May, 1865, on presentation to P. REMPEL, Esq., Treasurer, at the Second National Bank of Allegheny.

Other numbers will be advertised for as soon as the taxes are collected.

R. B. FRANCIS, President.

R. KOLLECK, Secretary.

ALLEGHENY, July 16, 1866. jy16:f52

NOTICE.

To the Rax Payers of the City of Pittsburgh.

THE CITY TREASURER is now ready to receive all taxes payable at this office, No. 119 Fourth street, subject to a reduction of FIVE PER CENT. if paid before the FIRST DAY OF AUGUST NEXT.

The Pennsylvania Lawyers warrant must be paid before the LAST DAY OF JULY NEXT, in order to save cost and expense of suit before an Alderman

jy12:d5 WM. KICHBAUM, Treasurer.

NOTICE!

THE REMAINING PART of the large property for sale laid out in Boyd & Allen's plan of lots, will be sold in lots or by the acre. Splendid for gardening purposes or for city residence. Apply to S. BOYD, at the office of Kirkpatrick & Mellon, corner of Diamond and Grant streets, or to H. HARD ALLEN, on the property, at Lower St. Clair Hotel. my17:n39

ALLEGHENY TAXES.

CITY OF ALLEGHENY,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, June 18, 1866.

Notice is hereby given that the Assessors have now placed in the Treasurer's office, the Duplicates of City, Poor, City Business, School, Interest Building and Bounty Taxes, and of Water Rents for the year 1866, and that Taxes will now be received in pursuance of the Acts of Assembly of February 22th, 1861, and of April 25th, 1862, subject to the following regulations and allowances:

Five per cent., if paid on or before the first day of July.

Four per cent., if paid on or before the first day of August.

Two per cent., if paid on or before the first day of September.

If paid after the first day of September, and on or before the first day of October, no deduction will be made.

If paid after the first day of October and on or before the first day of December, an addition of five per cent. shall be added to any payment on the same.

After the 1st of November, warrants will be issued to enforce the collection of all taxes remaining unpaid, together with the percentage accrued thereon, and the costs.

jy7:f25 D. MACFERRON, City Treasurer.

PHOENIX STEAM BREWERY

JOS. SPENCER. JAS. M'KAY.

SPENCER & McKAY,

MALSTERS AND BREWERS

OF

Ale, Porter and Brown Stout,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT WATSON, Manager. jy19:d65

LIVERY AND SALE STABLES.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Nos. 425 & 427 Liberty Street.

The very best HORSES, CARRIAGES and BUGGIES kept for hire at all times. The finest HEARSES in the city. Funerals, &c., attended to on short notice in the best manner.

Persons wishing to purchase anything in our line can rely upon being turned out in the best style, as the proprietors give their personal attention to the business. jy7:n53

LEATHER BELTING.

CHESSMAN & CLARK, No. 11 OHIO STREET, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City, manufacturers of every description of Patent Stretched, Cemented and Riveted OAK TANNED LEATHER BELTING. BELTS made to order and repaired at short notice. Particular attention paid to Belts for Rolling Mills and heavy works. All work warranted. Orders respectfully solicited. jy20:d74

AUCTION SALES.

ELEGANT SUBURBAN HOME AND ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS, AT SHADY SIDE STATION, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THURSDAY AFTERNOON, July 19, 1866, at 5 o'clock, will be sold on the premises, in Liberty township, the elegant suburban residence of Jos. Russel and on the Pennsylvania Railroad, immediately opposite Shady Side Station; the grounds containing six acres more or less, and possessed of great natural beauty, tastefully laid out in slopes and graveled walks, and grown with native oaks, hickories and other forest shade trees. The grounds are also planted in ornamental shrubbery, grapevines, gooseberry, currants, &c., with kitchen garden under good cultivation. Also, a thriving young orchard, containing a variety of Pears, Apples, Peaches, Cherries, Quinces, &c. In addition to a well of good water is a fine spring never dry. This is the loveliest situation, and most carefully improved, of any in the beautiful East Liberty Valley, commanding facility of access in few minutes by various roads to the city.

The Mansion is an ornamental two-story brick, with half story or attic, and surmounted with observatory; all built in the most substantial manner, and the interior of rich and tasteful finish and design, complete and perfect in all the modern improvements; containing 11 spacious rooms and two pantries, wide halls and stair cases, vestibules, mantels in marble, tiled oak floors in dining room and kitchen, bells, marble mantles, inside Venitian sash, &c., throughout; bath room, supplied from cistern; Benton's steam heaters through out the house; iron safe for silver plate, &c., built in the wall; excellent dry cellars, with cemented floors, &c., &c.

The out-buildings comprise ice house and cooling rooms, stables and gardner's dwelling, with cistern at stable, wagon and tool house, &c.

TERMS.—Cash on delivery of deeds, or $25,000 can remain on mortgage if desired. Parties wishing can view the premises on Tuesday and Wednesday previous to sale. A. McILVAINE,

jy12 Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STOCKS, BONDS, &c! TUESDAY EVENING, July 17th, at 5 o'clock, on second floor of Commercial sales Rooms, 108 Smithfield street, will be added to the list of stocks already advertised:

10 Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Second Mortgage Bonds, $500 each, bearing 7 per cent., with back coupons.
2 Pittsburgh & Steubenville Railroad Bonds, for $1,000 each, same as above.
$11,800 Franklin & Sandy Coal and Oil Co. Bonds.
100 shares Monongahela Navigation Co. Stock.
100 do Columbia Oil Co. Stock.
10 do Eureka Insurance Co. Stock.
40 do Second National Bank Stock.
25 do Pittsburgh Bank of Commerce.

jy14 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STOCKS AT EXECUTORS' SALE.—TUESDAY EVENING, July 17th, at 5 o'clock, will be sold, by order of Executors of Wm. M. Edgar's estate, on the second floor of Commercial Sales Rooms, 106 Smithfield street,

30 shares Pennsylvania Railroad Co.
8 do Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.
28 do Allegheny National Bank.
50 do Exchange do do.
16 do Monongahela Insurance Co.

jy12 A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

MONEY LOAN OFFICE, NO. 151 SMITHFIELD STREET, corner of Sixth, Pittsburgh.

Money Loaned on Silver Plates, Guns, Pistols, Diamonds, Jewelry, Gold and Silver Watches, Clothing, and valuable article of every description. The goods cannot be delivered without a ticket. Not accountable in case of fire or robbery.

Goods of every description for sale at lowest prices. Gentlemen call. EMANUEL DE ROY.

THE CELEBRATED STEEL TOOTH HAY RAKES, "Praisie Bird" and "Meadow Lark" are manufactured only at the DUQUESNE WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City.

Hay Forks, spring and Plain Wagons, Wheelbarrows and Trucks of every style, made of the best material, at short notice, and warranted.

jy14:d9 COLUMBUS GUILD.

BELTING! BELTING!!—Leather and Gum Belting. Also, Gum Packing, Steam, Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., of the best quality, and at the lowest prices, at the India Rubber Depot of L. A. FRY, 23 and 25 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE.

VALUABLE

COAL MINES FOR SALE.

The valuable coal mines owned by the Southern Coal Mining Company, situated in Shelby county, Ala., twelve miles northeast of Montevallo, and one and a half miles from the North and South Railroad (now in running order to that point), and one-quarter of a mile from the Branch Road to the Red Mountain Coal Mines, are now offered for sale.

These mines have been in successful operation for some years, are situated in the heart of the mineral region of the State, and are only sixty-five miles by rail from selma, from whence there is water transportation to the Gulf.

There is not in the United States a better opportunity for a safe and profitable investment in the Coal business.

TERMS OF SALE:

One-fifth cash, and the balance at the expiration of six months, without interest; or, one-sixth cash and the balance, in equal monthly payments, without interest.

G. M. McCONNICO,

jk23 Assignee of R. O. Edwards.

FARM AND COAL LAND FOR SALE

In Robinson township, six miles out the Steubenville Pike, three-quarters of a mile from Mansfield, a farm of thirty-one acres, of which twenty-five acres is underlaid with coal. From 2 to 5 acres of the tract is well timbered. The improvements are a log house and barn, and a frame stable, and all under good fence. It is well watered. The coal lies at such an elevation as will render the shipment of it on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad easy. Apply for further particulars to

S. S. BRYAN,
Broker in Stocks and Real Estate.
jy7 57 Fourth st., (Burke's Building.)

FOR SALE.

A FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS STAND.

The Stock, Fixtures, Good Will, store House, Dwelling and large Lot in Sewickley. Cash sales $3,000 a month. Possession given immediately.

Six small Houses and Lots, very cheap.

Several Lots at Edgeworth Station, from one to five acres in each.

Apply to

JAMES T. SAMPLE,
Real Estate Broker and Insurance Agent.
jy6 No. 85 Federal street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—A Farm of about 25 acres, opposite Townsend Station, North Western R. R., 3 miles from Pittsburgh; about 5 acres cleared; balance good timber land in varieties; 22 acres of coal, good vein, just opened; a new dwelling of four rooms; good spring of water, 10 fruit trees of varieties of fruit; is a splendid place for a vineyard.

Also, a lot 58 by 191 feet, on Peebles street, in Wilkins township, Allegheny county. Will be sold cheap. For terms, &c., apply at the Real Estate and Insurance Office of

jy6 G. S. HATES,
Keller street, Lawrenceville.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.

A Farm, containing about 120 acres, near the Six Mile Ferry, on the Monongahela river, on which is a two-story Brick Mansion House and barn, and other out-buildings. Also, several other farms, well located, in Allegheny and Westmoreland counties, containing from 100 to 226 acres. Coal and Lime Farms for sale on the Steubenville Railroad and Monongahela river. For further particulars, enquire of WILLIAM WARD,
(Opposite the Cathedral.)
jy9:c65 No. 139 Grant street.

EVERGREEN HAMLET.—Valuable property for sale. A two story brick dwelling house and two acres of ground, situate in this beautiful village. The house is arranged with hall, parlor, sitting room, kitchen, cellar, and four chambers, porches, cistern, well of water, and shade trees. Also, 10 acres of land with dwelling house, stables and two wells of water, 3½ miles from Allegheny city. Price $2,200.

jy18 S. CUTHBERT & SONS, 51 Market st.

FOR SALE.—200 acres coal and surface, situated about 30 rods east of Bulger Station, on the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad. The railroad runs directly through the property. One hundred and fifty acres of the surface is under cultivation, the remaining 50 acres in good white oak timber. JOHN D. BAILEY,
No. 102 Fourth street.
jy3 Or, E. C. KEYS, No. 6 Bull's Block, Duquesne Way.

FOR SALE,

600 Acres Coal, near Noblestown,

on Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
jy4 Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE,

500 Acres Coal, near Mansfield,

On Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad.

JOHN D. BAILEY,
jy4 Stock and Real Estate Broker,
No. 102 Fourth street.

FOR SALE—One Patent Steam TANK, for rendering Tallow or Grease; One CYLINDER STEAM BOILER, 22 inches diameter, 14 feet long, with Smoke Stack complete; One STEAM SOAP KETTLE, holds 2,000 pounds; One SHEET IRON SOAP FRAMES, 1,000

jel6:d44 WM. KENNEDY & CO., 250 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A very desirable two story Brick Dwelling of five rooms and good cellar, situate on Allen street, Lawrenceville, near the Canal. Cistern and Manchester supply with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest cash rates. Orders left at any of the yards will receive prompt attention. my25:b28

PAINTERS.

JOHN T. GRAY,

HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTER, GRAINER AND GLAZIER,

No. 54 Hand St., Pittsburgh.

Plain and Ornamental Signs of every description done to order. All work done promptly at reasonable rates. jes:e67

WILLIAM H. BROWN,

(Late of the firm of BROWN & MORROW,)

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,

North-east corner of Third and Market streets,

PITTSBURGH.

DIVIDENDS.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS NAT. BANK, PITTSBURGH, July 2, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of

SIX PER CENT.

On the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith, free of U. S. Government tax.

jy7:e74 JNO. SCOTT, Jr., Cashier.

PITTSBURGH, July 11, 1866.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE COLUMBIA OIL COMPANY

have this day declared a Dividend No. 2 of FOUR (4) PER CENT. on the paid up stock, payable on Tuesday, the 10th instant.

J. VENTRILLE, Secretary.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING.

BAILIFF, BROWN & CO.

PLUMBERS, GAS & STEAM PIPE FITTERS,

No. 55 Federal St., Allegheny,

AND

672 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

WATER AND GAS FIXTURES constantly on hand.

Houses fitted up with GAS, WATER or STEAM PIPES at short notice.

Oil Refineries fitted up at short notice and in the most approved style.

AGITATORS, TANKS, &c., lined with Sheet Lead on new process, with Hydro-Atmospheric Blow Pipe.

We keep constantly on hand a large supply of SHEET LEAD, LEAD PIPE, IRON AND BRASS COCKS, FITTINGS OF ALL KINDS, HYDRANT HOSE, and in fact all material kept by a first-class establishment.

We would invite the attention of all who have any work to do in our line of business, as we feel confident we can give the best of satisfaction as regards material, workmanship and price. jy7:f3

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY

PLUMBERS,

GAS AND STEAM FITTERS,

Cor. Sixth and Smithfield Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Cor. Beaver and Chestnut Streets,

MANCHESTER.

All kinds of Water, Gas and Steam Fixtures constantly on hand. jel:n28

ADDY, WILLIAMS & BARTLEY,

Keep on hand a superior article of

WOOD PUMPS,

All kinds of IRON PUMPS, HYDRANTS, SHEET LEAD, SHEET ZINC, LEAD PIPE, BATH TUBS, SINKS, WATER CLOSETS, WASH BASINS, WASH STANDS, &c., at their Warerooms,

Cor. Sixth and Smithfield Streets.

All kinds of REPAIRING done promptly. All orders by mail immediately attended to. jes:n28

NOTICE.

Private Families and Hotels

Can be furnished with best quality of

HYDRANT HOSE & PIPES,

AT SHORTEST NOTICE AND BEST TERMS,

By calling on

JOHN MAFFET,

Nos. 127 and 129 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

ny17:n40

WELDON & KELLY,

PLUMMERS,

Gas and Steam Fitters,

AND BRASS FOUNDERS.

A large assortment of

Chandeliers and Brackets, Lead Pipe, Pumps, Sheet Lead, &c.

ALWAYS ON HAND.

164 Wood Street, Near Sixth.

my22:b7

T. T. EWENS.....WM. LONGDON.

PLUMBING,

GAS AND STEAM FITTING,

HADRANTS. IVON PUMPS.

SHEET LEAD, SINKS, BASINS,
SHEET ZINC, LEAD PIPES.

WATER CLOSETS AND WASH STANDS,

EWENS & CO.,

(Successors to Addy & Ewens,)

my7:n48 No. 165 Wood st., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. HERLEHY.....S. JOHNSON

HERLEHY & JOHNS

PH. R. MERTZ,

Banker and Broker,

118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth.

All descriptions of Government Bonds bought and sold on liberal terms.

London and Continental Exchange sold at New York rates.

Gold, Silver and Coupons bought at highest rates, and Gold Drafts issued on New York.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY, July 14, 1866.

The New York stock quotations to-day, as received by Mr. P. R. Mertz, were as follows: Gold, 140¾@140¾; 1881s, 109¼@140¾; old 5-20s, 107¾; new ditto, 105¾@105¾; 10-40s, small, 98; do large, 99; 7-30s, 104¾@104¾. Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R., 85¾; Fort Wayne, 98¾; Erie, 74¼; Western Union Telegraph, 33¾.

The clique of German bankers in New York, who so successfully managed to buy a considerable amount of government gold at low rates, tried another dodge on Saturday on old 5.20 bonds. Their combined efforts to run down the price of old 5-20s, below the value of the new ones, were partially successful. They refused to buy, or, in other words, to pay a higher, or even the same price for the old bonds that they were offering for the new ones, but the news received last night of an advance of 3 per cent in England, run up the price of the old bonds to 107¾, and there are but few offering at that.

The advance in our bonds in England caused a sudden decline in gold from 152¾ to 149¾, and should the present quotations of our bonds be maintained in London, gold will still further decline, as nothing but the uncertainty of the money market kept it up.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week closing on Saturday, July 14:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 9	$471,854 22	$93,630 11
July 10	378,200 86	89,097 28
July 11	390,963 30	92,304 67
July 12	538,041 22	92,340 20
July 13	350,830 40	64,478 67
Total	$2,419,890 50	$449,917 80

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

"A report which has obtained circulation at New York, that the Government is putting on the market a large amount of the new series of 5-20s, and absorbing other securities in a somewhat private manner, coupled with the fact that the July statement of the public debt is still withheld, now nearly the middle of the month, is probably the cause of the little yielding of prices noted yesterday. We do not believe the truth of these charges. They may, however, be only rumors put out as a feint of the 'bears' with which to put down the price, very likely; but if true, it cannot, as a rule, be defended. We may imagine cases where it would be expedient for the Secretary to effect negotiations privately, but as a policy to ward off the suspicion of collusion and favoritism the purchase and sale of Government securities should be open to the public and to competition."

—From a long array of figures in the *Journal of Commerce*, giving the movements of certain leading articles of produce at the port of New York during the six months to the 1st of July, we learn the interesting fact that there has been a large decrease in the receipts, as compare with the same time in the year 1865-66. In breadstuffs there is a falling off in every item except corn, and this is not as large as for the first six months of 1865, when the total reached 4,857,204 bushels. The decline in the supply of oats is most severely felt. Heretofore the best qualities were easily obtained from the Provinces, Prince Edward's Island furnishing a large quantity. That source is cut off by the abrogation of the Reciprocity Treaty, and the misfortune is increased by the poor qualities coming from the West. Provisions show also a general decrease. The exports show a large decrease as compared with former shipments, but the change is not as great when measured with 1865, during which the foreign shipments were comparatively light. In the first half of 1863 there were shipped 1,194,030 barrels of wheat flour, 6,998,270 bushels of wheat, 5,913,827 bushels of corn, 102,141 barrels pork, 155,284,671 pounds cut meats, 7,023,022 pounds butter, 10,909,454 pounds cheese and 89,357,264 pounds lard. In the first half year of 1866 there were shipped but 473,523 barrels wheat flour, 138,552 bushels wheat, 4,220,732 bushels corn, 31,763 barrels pork, 25,309,925 lbs cut meats, 1,957,109 pounds butter, 6,558,599 lbs cheese, and 14,764,128 pounds lard.

—A Washington dispatch says it is stated at the Treasury that the actual reduction in the principal of the public debt in June was nearly $20,000,000. During the same period about the same amount of 5-20s were sold, and certificates of indebtedness to the amount of $11,000,000 redeemed. The completed statement of the debt for the last fiscal year will not be ready before the 1st of August.

—It is reported that Jay Cook, of Philadelphia, has taken over $2,000,000 of North Missouri Railroad bonds. Smith, Fiske & Co., the contractors, and Isaac N. Seligman, president of the road, are now said to make contracts for iron to extend the road to the Iowa State line.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, June 16.—Gold since noon has ranged from 145¾ to 149 closing at 4 o'clock with a quiet market. The foreign exchange market is dull at 109¾ to 109¾ for prime bankers sixty days sterling bills; francs sixty days 5f, and short sight, 50¾. The business transacted is only for small amounts in commercial bills at 4½. The price of gold was 148¾ to 149. Government bonds closed quiet but firm, after 3 o'clock p. m., at the following quotations: Registered, 1881, 109¾@109¾; Coupons 1881, 109¾@109¾; 5-20 Coupons, 1862, 107¾ to 107¾; 5-20 Coupons, 1865, 105¾ to 105¾; 5-20s, 1865, new, 105¾ to 105¾; June 7-30s 104¾ to 104¾; July 7-30s, 104¾@104¾. Ohio Central, 27¾@28; Cumberland Coal Company, 40¾@41¾; Quicksilver Mining Co., 59@61½; Mariposa preferred, 22½@24; New York Central, 102¾@102¾; Erie 75; Hudson River, 114@1,15; Reading, 110; Michigan Southern, 83¼@83¾; Illinois Central Scrip, 125; Cleveland and Toledo, 111; Erie, 98¾@97; Northwestern, 30¾@30; Northwestern preferred, 65¾@65¾.

Petroleum stocks; Bennehoff Run, 3½; Rynd Farm, 5; Mining stocks: Blossburg, 2½; Grinnell, gold, 1.10; Quartz Mill, 42½; Smith and Parmlee, 99½; Empress Stocks—Adams, 117; United States, 190.

The *Post's* money article says: The European news depressed gold materially. The loan market is easy at 5 per cent. with a few transactions at 6 per cent. The stock market is strong. Governments have received an upward impulse by the European news. Railroad shares are firm, with more disposition to buy after the board. New York Central closed at 100; Erie 74½.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Brown Sheeting—Salmon Falls, A, 21½; do, C, 22½; Shawmut, A, 23½; Indianhead, A, 21; do, B, 19½; Stark, A, 30; do, M, 21; fine brown Bedford, H; Bool, H, 17; do, O, 20; do, S, 24. do. W, 25½; Great Falls, M, 21; do, S, 18½; Allen's, A, 19½; American, 20; Amoskeag, 19; Arnold's, 17; Cochico, 21; Dunnepile's, 19½; Empire, 13½; Freeman, 17; Garner & Co., 21½; Hamilton, 21; London Mourning, 18½; Lancaster, 20; Lowell, 17½; Merrimac, 21; do. W, 22; Pacific, 20½; Richmonds, 20; Sprague's Frocks, 21½; do. fancy, 20½; Saltana, F; Victory, 17; Wamsutta, 19½; Wankegan, 18½. Corsets—French woven, R, B, 12.00@12.50; good C, C, 11.50@12.50. Shirts—No. 12 per dozen, 15.00; No. 150, at 25.00 No. 200, at 27.00. Paper Collars—Metropolitan Paper Company, Byron, No. 1, 16.00@35; Goldsmith, Hoffman & Co., patent preservation proof, Byron, 20.00; Shakespeare, 40.00. Cuffs, 30.00. Hoop Skirts—Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, per dozen, 8.75@11.00; do Trail, 1.25; Myers' 7 X L wide tapes, 8@11.00; do 7 X L, narrow tapes, 6@7.50; Marsh's Reflex, genuine, with trade mark, No. 1,025, No. 2,200, No. 3,375, No. 4,500, House Made, No. 1,450, No. 2,350, No. 3,330, with discount. Market Rubber Gravats, ½ inch, No. 2, 5.00; ¾ inch, 6.00; ⅞ inch, 9.25@9.50; 1 inch, 5.50; 6.50; 1¼ inch, 5.25@6.75; 1 inch, 6.00@7.00; 1½ inch, 6.25@7.50.

New York Produce Market.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Cotton firm, at 26@26c for middling; some demand for export abroad. Flour heavy and unsettled, at 10@20c lower; 47,250 bbls for Extra State, 8.30@8.75; Low Extra R. H. O., and 10.50@13.10 for Trade Brands; closing heavy. Wheat dull and nominal, at $2.75. Rye $1.25 per bushel; market dull and nominally 3c lower for prime; New No. 1 Milwaukee held at $2.30, with buyers at $2.10@2.15. Receipts of Rye, 14,675 bush; market quiet. Barley and Barley malt nominally dull. Receipts of Corn 185,789 bush.; market 2c lower, at 82@83c for Unsound New Mixed Western; 81@83c for Sound do., closing at 83c for the latter. Receipts of Oats 94,258 bush.; market dull and 1c lower, at 50@52c for Chicago, and 60c for Wisconsin. Sugar dull; Cuba at 10½@11c. Molasses dull. Petroleum dull, at 25c for Crude, and 37@38c for Refined in bond. Pork heavy and lower, at $31.50@31.74 for New Mess, closing at $31.62; cash $29.50 for Old, and $28.75@29 for Prime. Beef steady at previous prices. Beef Hams nominal. Bacon dull. Lard dull and heavy, at 18@19c. Butter dull at 20@23c for Ohio, and 27@40c. State Cheese dull.

The Harvest in Missouri.

The harvest in this State is ended. The weather was unusually favorable for field work, being dry and rainless, and the labor of cutting and shocking was conducted under the most favorable circumstances. The wheat and oats in Central and Western Missouri are good, and rather more abundant than usual. In the northern part of the State there was a large proportion of chess in the wheat fields, so the yield will be curtailed to this extent. All over the State, the corn is as fine as it could be, and the general rain of last Saturday and Sunday has placed it out of all danger. There will be no scarcity of grain in Missouri and in Kansas the crop of wheat, oats and corn will be the finest ever gathered there.—St. Louis Dispatch.

Awards for Army Stores at St. Louis.

Gen. Haines, Commissary, yesterday made the following awards on bids opened by him on Tuesday:

John J. Roe & Co., 8000 lbs sugar cured canvassed hams at 25c.

John J. Roe & Co., 400 bbls mess pork at $33.

Henry Ames & Co., 400 bbls mess pork at $33.

F. Whittaker & Sons, 400 barrels mess pork at $33.

David Nicholson, 1000 lbs Java coffee at 41c. —[Republican, July 12.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Flour dull. Wheat unsettled and declined 2c; sales at $2.20@2.24 for No. 1, closing nominal at $2.20 for No. 1, and 90c for No. 2. Corn quiet and declined 2@3c, closing at 65@66c for No. 1, and 62@63c for No. 2. Oats dull and declined 1c; sales at 39¾ cents for No. 1, and 38c for No. 2.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn in moderate demand and 2c lower; sales at 70c for No. 1. Oats dull at 45c for No. 1.

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 16, 1866.

There is no improvement to note in the general tone of the produce markets. The dull season appears to have set in in earnest, and it is not likely that there will be any improvement for the next sixty days, as July and August are unusually the dullest months in the year, and we see no reason why this season should be an exception to the general rule. The demand for the leading articles is restricted almost entirely to supplying the immediate wants of the local trade, and there is an almost total absence of anything like a speculative feeling.

GRAIN—There is no demand whatever for Wheat, and while there is not much pressing on the market, concessions would have to be made in order to effect sales. Oats dull but unchanged; small sales from store at 56 to 60, as to quality. Corn is dull and unchanged. Small sales from store at 70 to 85. Rye is still quoted at $1 to $1.05. Barley dull, and Buckwheat is out of season.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is firm but unchanged. Sales of 7000 lbs Shoulders at 17¼@17½; 4000 lbs Ribbed Sides at 19½@20; and 9000 lbs Sugar Cured Hams at 25. Dried Beef is quoted at 27@28. Sales of 10 bbls Lard reported at 21¼@22. Mess Pork dull and nominal.

FLOUR—The Flour market continues dull and weak, and some holders are making concessions in order to effect sales. We now quote at $10 to $11 for Spring Wheat Family; $12 to $13 for Winter Wheat, and $14 to $16 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is quiet and unchanged.

POTATOES—Continue to arrive pretty freely, and with a demand fully up to the supply, prices have not advanced, as was generally predicted last week. We quote at $2.50@3 per barrel.

HAY—is quiet and unchanged. New crop sold to-day at $25 to $30 per ton, and old may be quoted at $20 to $28, the latter figure only for prime Timothy.

OIL—Sales of 45 bbls No. 1 Lard at $1.80.

BUTTER—Fair to good packed Butter is selling at 20 to 22 in first hands. Sale of 25 kegs choice, in store, at 24. But little Roll offering.

EGGS—Quiet and unchanged. Sales of fresh packed at 17 to 18 cts.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, July 16, 1866.

CRUDE—The transactions in Crude were again very light to-day, which was owing mainly to the fact that the supply is almost exhausted, and besides the arrivals are very insignificant. There was some little inquiry for small lots by refiners, but the market is devoid of life or animation and prices have undergone no essential change—it to 11¼c cis, bbls refined 31c cis, in bulk, and 16½ to 17, bbls included. Sale 100 bbls "Smith's Ferry, at 11; and 200 bbls (42 gravity) at 12—to be guaged in the bidder's bbls. It was reported there had been a sale consummated at 11 cents, 4 mos., but being unable to find either buyer or seller, we cannot vouch for the correctness of the report. It is possible, however, that the market was a little firmer to-day, not that there was any great improvement in the demand, but owing to the fact that there is no stock.

REFINED—There was considerable inquiry for bonded oil to-day, both for present and future delivery, but, as yet, there is no improvement to note in prices. The improvement in the demand is attributed to the more pacific character of the foreign advices, but at this writing it is useless to conjecture as to whether it will be temporary or permanent. That there is plenty of room for improvement in the oil market no one will dispute, but whether it has "touched bottom" yet or not, it is impossible to say. We can report sales of 1500 bbls for July delivery in Philadelphia, at 35c; 1000 do do, at 35½; 1000 bbls standard white, 42 Saybolt gravity, at 35½; and 1000 standard white, for December, at 43. In addition to the above, there were offers to contract for light straw to white at 40 for October, 41 for November, and 42 for December, without meeting with any response on the part of sellers. Free Oil is dull and nominal.

ARRIVALS.—The arrivals of oil from all quarters continue very meagre. Jas. Wilkins received 250 bbls by the Allegheny River; Warring & King received 44 bbls from Smith's Ferry, and S. B. Floyd, 16.

Receipts for the week	6414
Receipts last week	7090
Receipts since Jan. 1	500,171

SHIPPED BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R. July 16.—10 bxs candles, J Connor; 10 do do, E Heazleton; 5 do do, E H Myers & co; 1 car meat, Lindsey & co; 100 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Lang; 100 do do, Guy, Burk & co; 5 tcs hams, F Sellers & co; 6 do do, J Lippincott; 74 bxs soap and candles & co; 15 do do, Little, Baird & Painter; 5 do do, R E Sellers & co; 1 car metal Nimick & co; 35 bbls oil, White, Bro & co; 17 sacks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 18 bxs cheese, R Dalzell & Son; 2 hhds tobacco, M Heyl; 1 do do, W & JF Rinehart; 100 bbls flour, Shoemaker & Lang; 8 caddies tobacco, McCullough & co; 2 bbls dry apples, T C Jenkins; 1 car staves, Kaiya & Robinson; 1 car lumber, L Langham.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAIL ROAD.—July 16—2 cars staves, McCreight & Cushman; 1 do do, Penna Salt Co; 58 doz brooms, J Connor; 28 hhds bacon, J H Parker; 39 bxs cheese, Graff & Reiter; 1 car oats, W Bingham; 2 cars biscuits, J Moorhead; 2 do do, Park, Bro & co; 50 pkgs fish, J McIlvaine; 45 bbls sand, Bryce, Walker & co; 1 car lumber, J L Patterson; 14 bbls oil, 5 B Floyd; 26 bbls flour, W Lunnart; 1 car barley, R Wainwright.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI R. R. July 16—21 bdls brooms, Shriver & Lazear, 3 bbls pearls, McKee & Bro; 3 cars corn, Culp & Shepard; 1 car staves, J Logan; 3 cars coal, Superior Iron Co; 21 bales wool, Seal & Grimm; 21 bbls bungs, Armstrong & Bro; 5 tcs hams, 2 do beef, E Heazleton; 25 bbls tar J Howard.

THE NEW

Spring and Summer Medicine.

FLUID EXTRACT

SARSAPARILLA,

COMBINED WITH

Iodide of Lime,

PREPARED FOR

G. W. PETTES, BOSTON,

BY

James R. Nichols & Co.,

MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS,

AND

MANUFACTURERS OF THE

ELIXIR PERUVIAN BARK

WITH

Protoxide of Iron,

Which has become so favorably known as a

Tonic and Restorative,

By Physicians and Invalids in all parts of the country.

The new preparation, "SARSAPARILLA IN COMBINATION WITH IODIDE OF LIME," presents one of the most prompt alterative agents in a form capable of exerting full action upon the system, and this in minute and pleasant doses. It is conceded that the alterative, resolvent, or tonic effects of Iodine, are exerted most decidedly when associated with other alteratives, in combination; and the Sarsaparilla seems to fulfil perfectly all the favorable conditions.

The first effect usually observed when "SARSAPARILLA WITH IODIDE OF LIME" is taken, is an increase of appetite, showing that it has tonic properties of a marked character. Its alterative effects are manifest in its ready combination with the blood and tissues. Bile, scrofulous wastes and children improve rapidly under its use, and the vital functions assume a healthy condition.

It is admirably adapted to a large number of chronic or acute affections peculiar to children. It is suited to them, both by the mildness and efficiency of Medicinal effect and the pleasant, attractive form of the remedy. It may be given for a long period without constitutional influences are desired, and no repugnance, or dislocalization to take the syrup, encountered. In White-Swellings, Hip-Joint Disease, and Distortions of the Spine, it should be given persistently, in moderate doses, until relief is obtained.

In the Spring of the Year, and during the Warm Weather.

The accumulation of morbid matters in the system seems to become manifest and very troublesome. Leaulcas, Headache, Boils, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Pains in the Joints, Indigestion, etc., are very common. Nothing ever devised is better adapted to exterminate or drive out these affections than this new combination of SARSAPARILLA WITH IODIDE OF LIME.

No preparation like it, or which approximates to it in effect.

Alterative, or Blood Purifier,

has ever before been placed within the reach of invalids. Indeed, it is an entirely NEW and SCIENTIFIC combination, in no respect resembling anything hitherto employed.

The opinion of medical men concerning it, the description of its chemical character, diagnostic value, manner Dose, etc., are given in a circular which can be had at the store of any and all druggists throughout the country.

For sale in Pittsburgh by R. E. SELLERS & CO., AND ALL DRUGGISTS.

my14:2&NW9

FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA,

Combined with Iodide of Lime,

Sold at Low Rates at

FLEMING'S DRUG STORE

No. 52 Market St., Pittsburgh.

my28:d&wly

TACKS OF EVERY VARIETY.

COPPER, TINNED AND IRON; SADDLERS', UPHOLSTERS' AND CARPET.

JOSEPH WOODWELL & CO.,

Corner Wood and Second sts., Pittsburgh.

AGENTS FOR FAIRBANKS' SCALES.

$9.00 WILL BEAT THIS! $9.00.

Pittsburgh Made Coats Only.

At the Wharf-Boat, foot of Grant st., Pittsburgh.

L. COLVIN, Agent.

my21:b100 Brownsville, Pa.

PEOPLES'

LINE OF STEAMERS,

(INCORPORATED.)

Pittsburgh, Monongahela City, Brownsville and Geneva.

This Company will run a daily boat between the above points, comprised of the new and splendid side-wheel steamers CHIEFTAIN, R. R. ABRAMS Commander, and ELEMATIC, Henry Phillips, commander. (The Elector is now being completed and will take her place in the line in a few days.) The Chieftain will leave Pittsburgh for Geneva on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 9 A. M. and Brownsville at 4 P. M.

The Elematic will leave on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 5 P. M. Returning, leaves Geneva for Pittsburgh TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 9 A. M. and Brownsville at 4 P. M.

The Company have a first-class Wharf Boat at Monongahela City and Pittsburgh, for freight received at all hours. No charge for commission on Eastern freight.

This line will not run boats on the Sabbath.

For further particulars enquire on board, or to JOHN S. CLARK, Wharfmaster, Agent, at the Wharf Boat foot of Grant street. my18:md

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.—The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. To Thornton A. Shinn, Mary Johnston, George Johnston, children of Washington Johnston; David Wood, Nancy Miller, Mary F. Wood, Wm. H. Wood, Frederick W. Wood, Sarah Wood, Benjamin Wood, Jr., Charles E. Wood, Emily F. Wood, (Charles E. and E. F. Wood minor children of Mary H. Wood, deceased,) John McClelland, Fanny W. McClelland, deceased; Mary McClelland, Ann R. McClelland, Kate McClelland, James McClelland, William McClelland, Frank McClelland, John McClelland, Jr., Hugh McClelland and Washington Johnston: We command you and every and all of you, that laying aside all business and excuses, you be and appear in your proper persons before our Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Pittsburgh, in and for the County of Allegheny, on the 31st DAY OF JULY NEXT, at 10 o'clock; A. M., to answer said bill or petition exhibited in our said Court, and to do further, and receive what our said Court shall have considered in this behalf. Hereof fail not at your peril and the penalty that may ensue.

Witness, the Hon. JAMES P. STERRITT, President of our said Court, at Pittsburgh, this 25th day of June, A. D., 1866.

JACOB H. WALTER, Prothy.

THE ACT OF CONGRESS, APPROVED June 6, 1866, gives additional pension to the following class of persons:

To those who have lost both eyes or hands;

To those who have lost both feet;

To those who have lost one hand or foot.

To those who have been deprived of their pensions under act of March 3d, 1865, are restored.

Pensions are extended to dependent fathers and brothers.

Apply by mail or in person, to

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & CO.,

Office, No. 98 Grant Street,

jc20 PITTSBURGH.

S. S. BRYAN, Broker in Stocks, BONDS AND REAL ESTATE, 57 FOURTH STREET, (Burke's Building,) buys and sells on Commission BANK, RAILROAD, INSURANCE, PETROLEUM STOCKS, and GOVERNMENT, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD AND OTHER BONDS. Orders executed by telegraph at the NEW YORK and PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARDS at the rates of commission current in those cities. jc16

BUY YOUR NOTIONS,

Toys, Baskets,

VARIETIES, &c., AT

J. G. Lauer's Variety Store,

jc10 102 MARKET STREET.

LA PIERRE HOUSE,

Philadelphia.

The subscribers having leased this favorite House it has been REFITTED AND FURNISHED IN AN ELEGANT MANNER, and is now prepared with the most perfect appointments for the reception of guests. The first position among first-class Hotels will be maintained in the future, as in the past.

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JAMES M. BALPH,

ARCHITECT.

Prepares EXPLICIT DRAWINGS and SPECIFICATIONS for all kinds of Buildings, and superintends their erection, on reasonable terms. Office, 140 ANDERSON STREET, between Ascend and Robinson streets, ALLEGHENY. c20:d72

BONDS AND MORTGAGES wanted for the following sums:

$500, $1,000, $2,000, $5,000, $10,000,

For one, two and three years.

GEO. M. PETT'S,

jc14 No. 13 St. Clair street.

FOR SALE,

16 head heavy Draught Horses;
1 pair Pad Carriage Horses;
1 pair Buggy Horses;
2 single Driving Horses.

Enquire of ROBT. SIMPSON,
Pearl Mills Stable,
Corner of Rebecca and School sts., Allegheny.

jc20:d6

KENNEDY & LOTHROP,—Produce and Commission Merchants, 43 and 44 Federal street, Allegheny City. Will be happy to receive Flour, White Oats in sacks, Timothy Seed, Dried Fruits, Country Produce generally, and Consignments of Live Stock. Refer to Cashier of Exchange Bank, Pittsburgh. jc20:d6m

KENNEDY & LOTHROP.

D. L. PATTERSON & CO.

MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,

Between Reserve street and Ohio River, Allegheny City, Pa.

Orders for all kinds of Lumber for building boat cabins, boat plank, bulk millings &c.

my14:d

CONSIGNMENT.

100 bbls. New Potatoes;
100 boxes Cheese;
10 bbls. Dried Apples;
10 " Dried Peaches;
10 " Dried Pears;
10 " Dried Apricots;
10 " Dried Cherries;
10 " Dried Blackberries;
10 " Dried Huckleberries;
10 " Dried Currants;
10 " Dried Plums;
10 " Dried Grapes;
10 " Dried Raspberries;
10 " Dried Whortleberries;
10 " Dried Quinces;
10 " Dried Pumpkins;
10 " Dried Corn;
10 " Dried Beans;
10 " Dried Onions;
10 " Dried Sweet Potatoes;
10 " Dried Beets;
10 " Dried Carrots;
10 " Dried Parsnips;
10 " Dried Turnips;
10 " Dried Cabbage;
10 " Dried Green Corn;
10 " Dried Green Apples;
10 " Dried Cabbage;
10 " Dried Corn;
10 " Dried Cucumbers;
10 " Dried Tomatoes;
10 " Dried Peppers;
10 " Dried Onions;
10 " Dried Sweet Potatoes;
10 " Dried Beets;
10 " Dried Carrots;
10 " Dried Parsnips;
10 " Dried Turnips